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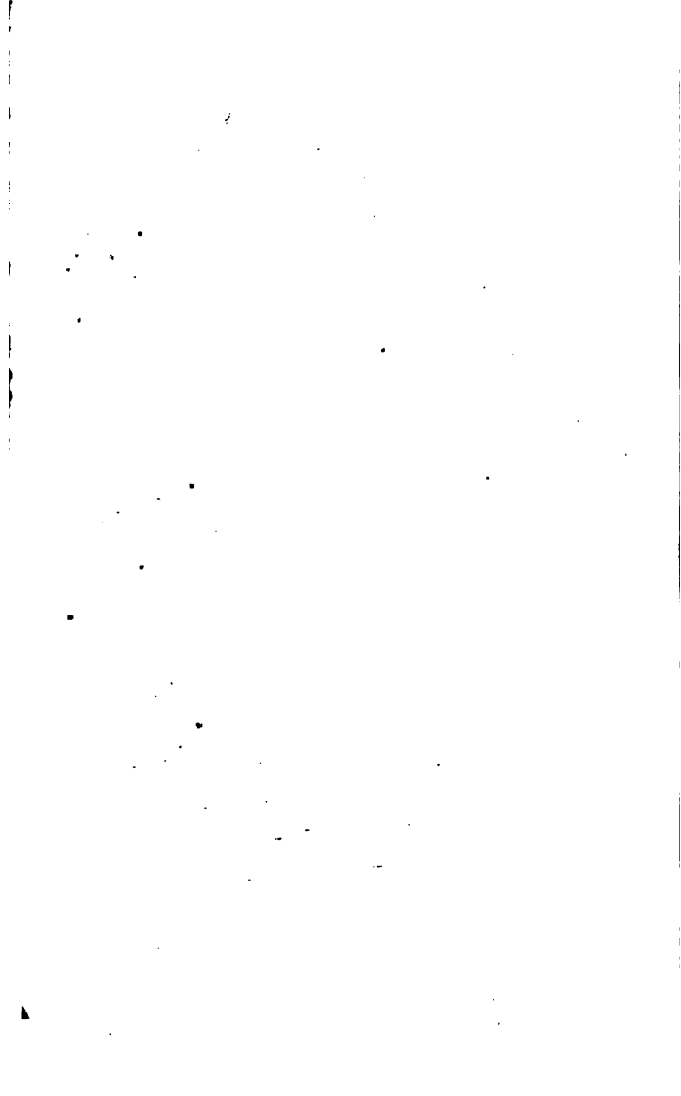
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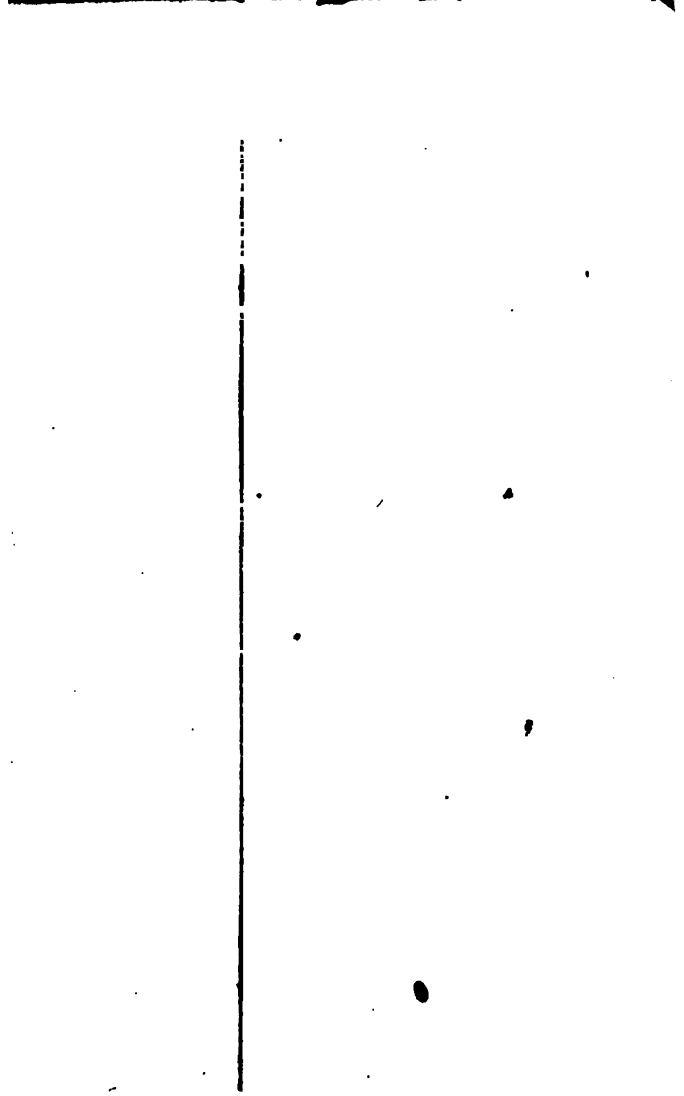
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Newport

REDSTONE'S
GUERNSEY GUIDE;

OR THE

Stranger's Companion

FOR THE

ISLAND OF GUERNSEY:

CONTAINING

**A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS,
ANTIQUITIES, AND SCENERY,**

WITH

**AN ACCOUNT OF ITS LAWS, PRIVILEGES, CUSTOMS,
TRADE, AND BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.**

BY THE AUTHOR OF "RECOLLECTIONS OF SARK," &c. &c.

GUERNSEY:

HENRY REDSTONE, ARCADE LIBRARY.

LONDON: DARTON & CLARKE, HOLBORN HILL.

1841.

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W. M'DOWALL, PRINTER, PEMBERTON-ROW,
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PREFACE.

THIS little book has been carefully compiled from the best authorities, with the view of interesting the Stranger in his wanderings over this beautiful Island, and giving him that information relative to its Antiquities, Laws, and Customs, which the inquiring Traveller will feel necessary during his visit. But as from the nature and size of this pocket companion, those subjects are but briefly noticed, the Stranger is referred to Jacob's Annals of Guernsey, which will furnish him with every further particular, and may be obtained upon subscribing to Mr. Redstone's Circulating Library, in the Commercial Arcade.

Guernsey, April 10, 1841.

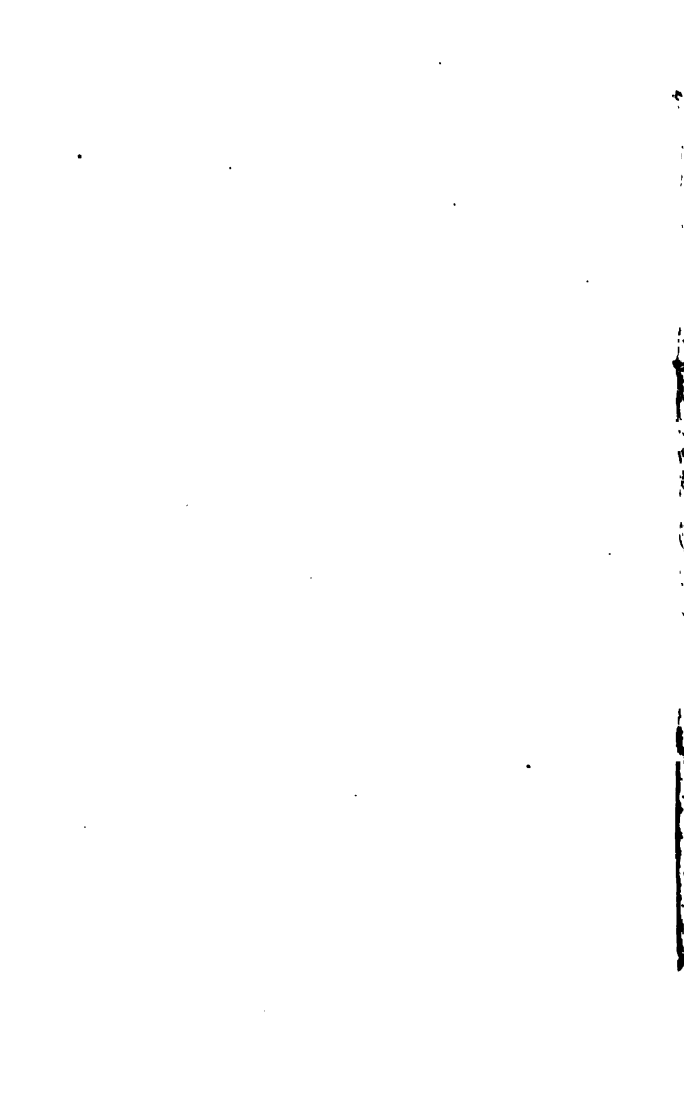


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THE
GUERNSEY GUIDE.

CHAPTER I.

SITUATION — CASKET ROCKS — CASTLE CORNET
— HARBOUR, &c. &c.

THE stranger who visits these islands, (and well are they worth a visit, as the annual influx of wanderers from all parts of the world most surely proves), will doubtless make some inquiry as to its discovery and early settlement; and though the present intention of this little book is not to enter upon any learned disquisitions on the antiquities of Guernsey, or give any elaborate history of its laws and government, yet, in pointing out the objects best worthy of attention, it will relate whatever may invest them with additional interest.

Guernsey is situated in the Gulf of Avranches, within sight of the French coast, $49^{\circ} 28'$ N. lat., $2^{\circ} 40'$ W. lon., about 120 miles from Southampton, 75 miles from Weymouth, 60 from St. Mab, 28 from Jersey, and 21 miles from Alderney; between which places a constant and almost daily communication is kept up by steamers throughout the year.

The shape of this island is triangular, or rather resembling a harp, elevated towards the south, where the coast is broken into the most picturesque bays, runs out into bold rocky headlands, and falls precipitously to the sea; then shelves off towards the north, where the fine sandy beach is rendered almost inaccessible by a complete chain of rocks thrown like a girdle round the coast.

The circumference is about thirty miles, its extreme length about nine and a half, and its extreme breadth about five and a half.

Guernsey was formerly called the Holy Island—"La bien-heureuse Ile Sainte." It was thus named by the monks who came to the island in the year 966; but, even antecedent to the Christian era, it was celebrated for its sanctity, and dedicated to Saturn, or Gwyn, or, as Cæsar gives it, to Dis Pater—Dieu le Père. Besides which, legendary lore attributes its freedom from all venomous animals and insects to the particular blessing of St. Patrick. By all geographers it is called in Latin "Sarnia;" (*Vide Jacob's Annals of Guernsey*); sometimes, also, "Granoria," or Isle of Rocks.

Guernsey was well known to the Romans, who have left their footsteps behind them in several ruined fortifications on the island; but little is ascertained of its early history, until it was bestowed upon Sampson, Bishop of Dol, in Brittany, by Childebert, son of the first christian king in France. In the year 1035, Robert, Duke of Normandy, caused the channel islands to be annexed to the bishopric of Coûtance, under whose jurisdiction they remained until Queen Elizabeth annexed them to the see of Winchester. Since the time of William the Conqueror they have always

been under the British Crown, but enjoying the privilege of their own Norman laws and government.

On approaching this island, the Casket Rocks will probably have arrested the attention. They are enormous rocks, upon which lighthouses were erected in 1723, after a petition from the Governor of Alderney, Peter Le Mesurier, Esq., in consequence of the immense destruction of life and property from the fearful state of the Channel at this point. For about a mile in circumference these rocks lie scattered in one great cluster, the water round them varying from no less than twenty-five to thirty fathoms. The great rock upon which the lighthouses are built is thirty fathoms above the level of the sea; three towers, placed in a triangular position, connected by walls, which form an area in which a few vegetables are cultivated by the keepers, who are persons from Alderney, supplied with necessaries from the island, and receiving a salary of fifty pounds per annum from government: they have no fresh-water spring on the rock, though some time ago a very small but pure stream was discovered by the pigeons kept there. It has dried up, however, and they depend upon rain-water and supplies from Alderney, with which they communicate by means of a small telegraph, or by lighting a fire on the rock.

After passing the Caskets, the approach to Guernsey is very beautiful; the rising ground to the south is studded with trees, churches, wind-mills, villages, and gentlemen's seats. The old Vale Castle, and Mont Crevet battery, with the harbour of St. Sampson between them, and on

the other side a group of picturesque islands—Serk, Herme, and Jedthou, until the town of St. Peter's Port, rising from the sea to the summit of a very high hill, flanked on the right by Fort George, and fronted by the ancient Castle Cornet, form an amphitheatre of no ordinary beauty.

Some years ago, St. Peter's Port was designated as a "little market town, consisting of *one* long narrow street, which has a good magazine and is thronged with merchants." (See Dicey's Guernsey). When it was first built does not appear decided, but probably all the rest of the island was more or less peopled; for we find amongst the ancient churches, that of the town was the *tenth* and *last*, consecrated on the 1st of August, 1312, at which time two chapels were in use dedicated to St. Julien and St. Jacques. The town may be divided into the old and new, though of the former little really remains, except a few old houses near the town church, Horn-street, and Tower-hill.

The *barrières* include all the lower part of the town, Fountain-street, Mill-street, Smith-street, and the Pollet. These are entirely devoted to shops and mercantile offices, store-houses, and water-mills; they are narrow and gloomy, presenting but a discouraging view at the first approach. New Town, together with Hauteville, have altogether a different appearance; they are built with great order and regularity; containing some fine buildings, excellent dwelling-houses, and as many delightful residences as can be met with near any town in Europe.

The number of inhabitants at the last census, (1831), amounted to 24,349.

CASTLE CORNET

being the first object of attention on arrival, we shall give a slight account of this ancient fortress, which stands upon a rock of gneiss, everywhere crossed and intersected by veins of quartz, of trap, and of felspar, placed about six or seven hundred paces from the shore; so that at high tide it is a complete island, whilst at low water a safe passage on foot may be effected over its rocky bed. The tradition of a Roman origin for this castle is devoid of foundation, for it appears that it was erected by Raoul de Valmont, a governor sent to Guernsey by Henry II., when contesting the crown with Stephen. (*Mr. Le Marchant's MS., quoted by Jeremie, p. 123*). During the parliamentary wars, Sir Peter Osborn, Lieutenant-Governor, attached to the king, held the castle for a long period against the rebels, and kept three Commissioners of the Parliament, Messrs. Des Granges, De Havilland, and Peter Carey, prisoners, from which confinement they escaped at low tide in a most extraordinary manner. In 1672 this castle was struck by lightning, when Lord Viscount Hatton was governor, who was miraculously saved, though his wife and mother, the Dowager Countess Hatton, were killed, with the servants. His two sisters were preserved by the falling of a beam, so as to prop the roof of their room, and his two infant children were found uninjured; one of them in the arms of a dead nurse, the other in its cradle. The lightning had struck the magazine, which thus destroyed a great part of the old buildings. When fully armed the castle mounts upwards of fifty

pieces of ordnance, and has both artillery and infantry barracks, storehouses, a spring of good water, furnaces for red-hot shot connected with almost every battery, and bomb-proof apartments for 300 men.

It is necessary for strangers to obtain a pass from Government House in order to visit it; and from the upper battery and flag-staff there is a beautiful view of the whole eastern coast of Guernsey, with the line of cliffs to the south, as far as the promontory of Jerbourg, on which a column is seen called Doyle's Pillar.

THE HARBOUR

was first ordered to be built by Edward I., A. D. 1275; who directed that a duty of twelve sous tournois should be levied on all ships, and six sous tournois on all boats arriving in the island. However, from some misapplication of these sums, and delays from time to time, nothing was done till the year 1580, when the work was commenced at the South Pier, and continued without intermission until it was completed. It is about 250 yards in length, the North Pier about 150; they are both about 35 feet in height, and protected by parapets. Though strongly built and capable of containing about 100 sail, small crafts and vessels of considerable burthen, ships of 700 tons and even frigates, having put in during stress of weather, yet its size is so inadequate to the great increase of commercial enterprise, that various plans are now under consideration for the building of a new Pier, which will be of the greatest advantage to

the island in every respect, and another monument of the patriotism and indefatigable spirit of our much respected Chief Magistrate, the present Bailiff of Guernsey. At the western extremity of the South Pier is the Guard-house, where, during war time, a guard of thirty men were stationed under the command of a commissioned officer; but a sergeant's guard of four men is now more than sufficient for the assistance of the police, whose strong room joins the building, and whose services are but very seldom required in this orderly and peaceful island.

THE TOWN OF ST. PETER'S PORT.

Hotels and Lodging-houses.

The principal hotels are in High-street. Marshall's hotel is situated in an open part of that street called the Carrefour, the general lounge for all idlers, and meeting point for men of business, having the Post-office on one side, the Club-room on the other, and Smith-street, leading from it to the upper part of the town, and into the country.

Gardener's hotel is lower down; and at Shore's boarding-house, and Dodson's boarding-house, a cheap and comfortable residence may be obtained for any length of time. Furnished lodgings may be obtained in any part of the upper town from fifteen shillings to two guineas a week: of these, the best are, Mrs. Claypole's, Ridout's, Grumley's, Chant's, and Collings'.

Supposing, therefore, that the stranger is com-

fortably settled in one of these, we shall briefly sketch the principal buildings which may be worth visiting in this parish.

The Parochial Church.

The parochial church, of Gothic architecture, is built entirely of granite; and the porch on the north side is worthy of observation, with its pointed arch and deep archivolt mouldings of granite; as are also the massive pillars in the interior, which support the tower and the arched roofs of the aisles, formed of blocks of dressed granite. The walls are embellished with a number of monuments and cenotaphs, several of which are tasteful and elegant. In 1821, when the church underwent a thorough repair, in laying open the North-East chapel an ancient niche was discovered, which appears to have been formed at two different periods, the upper stones being of the same granite as the portico of the north entrance, and carved on the same model; the two imposts, with the lettuce leaf in high relief, are of Caen volite, and appear of more modern workmanship: three or four other niches were discovered at the same time; and also an octagonal baptismal font of shell marble, with its pillar, was found buried under the steps leading to the Ecclesiastical Court.

The beautiful embroidered Genoa crimson velvet which ornaments the communion table and pulpit, was originally brought to the island from France by the mother of the present Earl of Shaftesbury, for a Roman Catholic chapel in England. The importation of foreign velvet, however, being prohibited in England, it was left in the custody of

the Mansell family, with whom it remained till the year 1833, when the present Earl, being written to on the subject by the Very Reverend the Dean, most generously made a present of it to the church, although he could have then easily introduced it into England, as the prohibition no longer exists; and its value is estimated at 300*l*.

This church was the last consecrated of the ten parish churches in the island, and dedicated to St. Peter on the 1st of August, 1312, when the Bishop of Coutance officiated, accompanied by the Abbot of Mont St. Michel, the Governors of Cherbourg, Caen, Havre de Grace, and Southampton, also a great assembly of distinguished individuals, amongst whom were sixteen brothers of the name of Cornet, who are supposed to have given their name to the adjoining street—"La Rue des Cornets," (Horn-street), as also to Castle Cornet.

There is a fine toned organ in this church, an excellent clock which moves four dials, and a peal of eight bells. Divine service is performed here three times on Sundays: in French, at ten o'clock; the garrison service in English at half-past twelve; and French evening service at half-past six. Prayers in French are also read every Wednesday and Friday morning at ten o'clock.

The Markets.

The vegetable market, which is held in an open square near the town church, is extremely well supplied with the finest fruit, flowers, and vegetables, that any market can boast of, the only drawback to which being (on Wednesdays and

Saturdays) the crowded and consequently confused state of the articles for sale, the very profusion of which renders a choice and attention difficult. This also is, we hope, about to be remedied by a market similar to those erected for fish and meat.

Fish Market.

The fish market, indeed, is admitted by all strangers to be one of the finest in Europe; about two hundred feet in length by twenty in breadth, and upwards of forty in height. The stalls on which the fish is exposed for sale are forty in number, formed of slabs of finely polished marble, and, being double stalls, are supported on six pillars.

This market is well lighted, by means of windows at each end and of sky-lights in the roof; and it is so well ventilated, and kept so extremely clean, as scarcely to resemble a fish market when cleared at night of its tenants. It is abundantly supplied with fish, particularly in the summer season, when, not only is every stall covered and every corner filled with fresh basket loads of fish, but the adjoining street has frequently a row of small carts and horses laden in readiness for a fresh supply: this is principally in the mackerel season, when the draught is astonishing. Guernsey is noted for its excellent whiting-pollock, turbot, brill, plaice, red and white mullet, john dorey, grey and red gurnet, bream, congor eel, cod, smelts, and sand eels; also of shell fish, lobsters, spider crabs and pound crabs, very cheap, and some of them of an immense size; also, oysters, from September to April, for about eighteen pence per hundred; and the "aumer," *auris marina*, a

shell fish in some measure peculiar to these islands, which are very plentiful, and excellent eating when properly dressed. The country people simply fry them, but they should be beaten to render them tender, and stewed in a rich gravy.

The shell of this fish is univalve, with a row of perforations on one side, and, being destitute of protection on the under side, this animal clings to the rocks like the limpet, or to loose stones, from which, however, they are very easily detached; and the stranger may collect some specimens of any size for himself at low tide, on the rocks off Castle Cornet, or in any of the bays, particularly at Cobo Bay, and the Vazon Bay, in the Catel parish, or at Le Rhé, and the Isle of Lihou. When cleaned with a little muriatic acid, they have every variety of hue in the clear mother-of-pearl which lines the interior, and form a beautiful addition to the conchologist's cabinet.

Meat Market.

The meat market is a very convenient, airy, and well-planned building, well lighted by skylights in the day time, and with gas lamps by night. The shops are comfortably fitted up, and quite distinct one from the other: besides which, an arcade is set apart for the use of the country people who are not butchers, and bring their ready dressed porkers and calves for sale here; they are hung up in the division to which they belong; the ten parishes having their names over their respective line of hooks, so that every purchaser may know in what parish the meat was fed. There is a standard weight, a good supply of fresh water,

and the meat is as fine as can be seen any where.

This market is open every day; but the principal days are Wednesdays and Saturdays. On Friday, the pork market is always held.

Assembly Rooms.

On one side of the market square are the Halls, "Les Halles," appropriated to the use of the French women, who sell poultry, eggs, and fruit; and also, where public auctions are held. Over this are the Assembly Rooms, where all public balls, concerts, and exhibitions take place; but they are private property, belonging to a number of island gentlemen; and the assemblies are very select, no strangers, except officers in garrison or of King's ships on the station, can be admitted, but through means of a ticket from a native subscriber.

The Royal Court House.

About two centuries ago, public justice was administered in a building which, like those still used in many country towns in England, was both Corn Market and Court House, which by a special ordinance was to be cleared by noon that the market might commence; and after that a Court House was erected near Pollet-street, near a place called from that circumstance "La Plaideriee." This, however, was soon found too small and inconvenient, and the present building was erected in 1799, at an expense of about 7,000*l.*, paid by the States, and further improved in 1822. The front elevation is composed of fine square blocks

of hewn granite, and the interior is worthy of notice for the regularity and convenience of the different offices, and the good taste displayed in the various embellishments. The lower part of the Court House is divided into the Greffe office, where all real property transactions and all proceedings of the States and Royal Court are registered; a lesser court where police cases are heard and disposed of, private examinations take place, and where out of term the whole court not unfrequently sits, particularly in the winter season and on days when the number of suitors is small. There is also a retiring room for private consultation on the transacting of any incidental business. The fine circular flight of stone steps lead to the upper or principal court, which has accommodation for about 200 persons besides the court officers. The bailiff, who is chief magistrate, occupies an elevated seat in the centre of the bench; the twelve magistrates, called jurats, on his right and left, according to seniority. Inside the bar, immediately in front of the bailiff, is the table of the greffier or registrar; the crown lawyers, the advocates, the attorney-general and solicitor-general occupying their respective places at the end of the bench. Against the walls are full-length portraits of Daniel de Lisle Broch, the present bailiff, voted by the States in commemoration of numerous public services of the greatest importance rendered at different periods to the island. Next to him the late Admiral Lord de Saumarez, K. C. B., &c. &c., and Rear Admiral of England, a native inhabitant, most deservedly beloved and admired, not only as one of Britain's bravest heroes, but as the warm supporter of every measure that was cal-

culated to benefit his country, as the encourager of every benevolent institution, and by those who best know him as a truly Christian nobleman. On the left is a full-length portrait of Sir John Doyle, K. C. B., Lieutenant-Governor of the island from 1803 to 1817, whose generous and enterprising spirit in effecting many improvements has been gratefully remembered by the islanders. A three quarter-length portrait over one of the doors is that of the present Lord Seaton, late Sir John Colbourne, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of the island.

Opposite the Court House is the first Wesleyan chapel erected in the island, capable of containing 600 persons. The foundation stone was laid in 1789, by the late celebrated Adam Clarke, LL. D., F. R. S., who was one of the first preachers by whom Methodism was introduced in these islands. The services are in French: on Sundays at nine in the forenoon, two in the afternoon, and six in the evening; on Tuesdays and Thursdays at seven in the evening.

In the middle of this square is the town residence of the late Lord de Saumarez, and on the right is Government House, connected with which are the Government and Inspector of Strangers' offices, where all arrivals are reported, and passports are obtained (*gratis*) for France.

The Town Hospital.

For this excellent institution, which stands immediately below Government House, we are indebted to the exertions of Mr. Nicholas Dobree, who first occasioned its establishment and supported

it strenuously during his life. It was built in the year 1742, and the land now belonging to it was the gift of the Le Mesurier family, who contributed munificently towards its progress: a Mr. James Perchard also bestowing no less than 1000*l.* upon its treasury. Over the door, at the side of the large porch, is a representation, cut in stone, of a pelican feeding her offspring with her blood, underneath which is the inscription, "Hôpital de St. Pierre Port, 1742."

The stranger will be struck with the appearances of comfort in every department, with the cleanliness and convenience of the interior, the cheerfulness of the wards, and the perfect good order prevailing every where. A fine open square, with a few old trees, gives an airy and shady walk for the infirm and convalescent; a playground also for the children. In the left wing are the wards of the sick, the boys' school-room, the chapel, and the Governor's room; under which is a basement-story, where weaving and other branches of industry are conducted. The centre building, in which is the directors' meeting-room, is appropriated to the men; whilst the right wing, with a separate yard, is devoted to the women and girls. There is another yard, in which are buildings for cooking, brewing, and washing, &c. &c., also a few strong rooms for the insane.

In this establishment are received all such sick or infirm inhabitants as are either in absolute destitution, or incapable of earning their livelihood, all orphan children who have no friends to bring them up, all poor strangers who have met with accidents, or, being too weak to be taken

home, are received here, whether British subjects or not; but the latter are paid for by the constables of the Town parish, who levy a separate tax for these emergencies.

A medical attendant is annually elected from amongst the resident surgeons; and experienced nurses are provided for the sick, who are most carefully attended to in every respect. A chaplain is appointed, who visits them constantly, besides a number of lady visitors, who voluntarily attend to the sick and afflicted, providing them with every needful comfort for the body, and with spiritual instruction and consolation.

The healthy inmates are employed in various ways; making mats, nets, mattresses, shoemaking and tailoring, and the women in spinning, mending, washing, knitting, and plain work. There are two very good schools for the children, where they learn both English and French, writing and arithmetic, until they are fit for apprenticeship and service. They are warmly and decently clad, and amply supplied with wholesome food. They are also allowed to visit their friends after service on Sunday afternoon; the men on one Sunday, the women on the other.

There is a house of correction attached to it, where the men are employed in grinding corn at a hand-mill, and breaking stones for roads, and the women in spinning flax, and sewing.

The Hospital is under the direction of a treasurer, vice-treasurer, and six gentlemen, all of whom are elected by the parishioners, and serve one year; half of them going out of office every six months. Besides these, the jurats of the Royal Court, the rector of the parish, all ex-trea-

surers of the establishment, the procureur of the poor, the churchwardens of the parish, overseers and constables, are *ex officio*, and allowed to vote at the meetings of directors. Printed reports are annually laid before the public, to which the stranger may refer for more particular information.

The Public Jail.

This prison, which is immediately behind the Court-House, was erected in 1811, and cost about 11,000*l*. It is a good solid structure, built entirely of blue granite, but smaller than it appears from the exterior, having but little depth, and containing only three lock-up cells for disorderly subjects, which are for the use of the constables, and five debtors' cells on the lower gallery, all of which have fire-places; they are provided with a bedstead, a palliasse, and blankets, by their creditors, but are obliged to find their own bed and furniture: they are unlocked, both in summer and winter, from eight in the morning till sunset, and have a large court to walk in. All the debtors' cells have bell-pulls, communicating with the bed-room of the Governor of the jail, in case of accidents or sickness. The cells for felons and other offenders are in the gallery above that of the debtors, ten in number, eight of which are for men, and two for women.

Mrs. Fry, who visited this jail in September, 1833, observed that the cells for the women were not sufficiently apart from those of the men, as they could easily converse with each other when locked up, and much more so when taking the air, which is not advisable. It is also to be re-

gretted that there is no employment for those who are sentenced to solitary confinement. Drunkards, and boys of disorderly conduct, both in mind and body, would be benefited by a house of correction, where they might be well worked during the day, and placed in solitary confinement during the night.

There is no sick-ward or chapel, but Bibles and religious tracts are provided for the prisoners, and they are visited frequently by their excellent chaplain, the Rev. Henry Benwell.

The Theatre

is opposite the jail, in exterior like an old storehouse, but well fitted up, and of a tolerable size; not very well attended, though a good company of actors come over every winter for a few months.

St. James' Church.

St. James' Church, which is opposite to the prison, has nothing remarkable in its appearance or interior, being simply fitted up with accommodations for about 1300 persons. The foundation-stone was laid on the 1st day of May, 1817; and in the following year it was consecrated by the Bishop of Salisbury, who had been deputed to perform the ceremony by the Lord Bishop of Winchester. This church was raised partly by subscription, to which the late Lord de Saumarez contributed most munificently, and partly by the sale of pews. The appointment of the minister rests with the proprietors; his salary is 330*l.* per annum. The church service is in English

twice on Sunday, at half-past ten in the morning, and half-past six in the evening. Prayers are read every Wednesday and Friday morning, besides a lecture on Wednesday evening. The sacrament is administered on the first Sunday of every month. Perhaps few places in the world, if any, enjoy so many religious privileges as Guernsey; there is not a day in the week, or an hour in the Sabbath, where some place of worship is not open, and where the gospel is soundly and faithfully preached; but I do not enter into the particulars of each church and chapel, there being none remarkable for beauty of architecture, or particularly interesting to the stranger, if we except the last-built church of St. John's, a most picturesque object from every point; its Gothic spires rising from the hill-side, in a wooded slope to the sea, the walk to which *from the New Ground* will well reward the stranger by its beauty, and the extensive view that is obtained from the summit of the hill. Part of the town lies immediately beneath, and to the left there is a sweep of low ground coasting the sea, with the headland of Mount Crevet and the Vale Castle. On the right are the wooded grounds of Beausejour and the New Ground; the road winds steeply down, shaded by hanging trees, under which the towers of St. John's church are seen as it were in relief against the channel waters, where Herme and Jedthou appear in the distance.

St. John's Church.

St. John's is also very tastefully fitted up, and the windows ornamented with stained glass: the ceiling is formed of two inclined planes, divided

into panels, by wooden ribs, to which are attached curved springing pieces, sustained by corbels. The style is Gothic, and does much credit to the architect, Mr. Robert Payne. It was built in 1836; the foundation-stone being laid by Lord De Saumarez. Its endowment consists of a parsonage-house, erected next to the church, and 15*l.* per annum secured on the rents, together with the surplus of pew-rents; altogether it may amount to 90*l.* a-year, and is a perpetual curacy, the patronage of which is vested in five trustees.

The other churches and chapels will be briefly noticed in the chapter which gives the places of worship in St. Peter's Port, and the hours of service.

Elizabeth College.

This is perhaps the most extensive and the handsomest building in the island. Its form is that of an oblong square, having a castellated turret at each angle, with a fifth turret, larger than the others, in the centre of the building, from the angles of which rise four spires, which add greatly to the symmetrical beauty of this edifice; and from this tower the stranger may enjoy a most delightful and extensive view of all the Channel Islands and the coast of France. The establishment of this College we owe to our learned Queen Elizabeth. At the time she ascended the English throne the island was in a deplorable state of ignorance and superstition. Popery had shaken its scourge over the land, and persecution, the faggot, and the flame, had received victims even here. Education was scarcely known, and the officiating ministers of religion were of necessity chosen from amongst

strangers. Upon the revival of Protestantism the parish churches were committed to the care of the French and Genevese reformed clergy; and with a view to qualify the islanders for this important office, and also for other learned professions, Queen Elizabeth granted a commission, in the year 1563, to the Governor, Bailiff, Dean, and a few others, authorizing them to endow a grammar-school, by assigning over to the States a convent or church, which had formerly belonged to the society of *Frères Mineurs*, or Grey Friars, commonly called Cordeliers, with the land adjoining, including the burial-ground, still called *Le Cimetière des Frères*. The friars' burial-ground, and about eighty quarters of rent, which had originally been devoted to Popish superstitions, masses, dispensations, &c. &c. were now taken from the Queen's revenue, and applied to the payment of the master's salary.

This institution seems not to have been of much benefit to the island, at least its advantages were never made use of by the inhabitants for many years; indeed not till 1825 did the number of scholars ever exceed twenty-nine; sometimes they were much less, sometimes none at all! No trustees had been appointed to take charge of its landed property; and, consequently, in process of time great part of it was alienated. In 1823 Sir John Colbourne, then Lieutenant-Governor of the island, seconded by the present bailiff, exerted themselves in its favour, and appointed a sub-committee to examine into its circumstances and history. The subject was brought before the States, who resolved on remodelling the statutes of the institution, on erecting a proper building as a college, and introducing an improved system

of education not only in this school, but also in all the inferior parish schools. The present college was then commenced, the foundation-stone being laid by Lady Colbourne; and, when finished, was placed under the superintendence of the Lieutenant-Governor and Dean of the island, by virtue of their office, and of thirteen directors, of whom three, namely, the Bailiff, Lieutenant-Bailiff, and the Rector of St. Peter's Port, are permanent directors, but the other ten are appointed only for a limited period, two of them resigning every year, being replaced by others, who are nominated either by the Lieutenant-Governor or the States.

The course of education at this College has since given the greatest satisfaction; and most gratifying testimonials have been afforded by the reports of the public examiners, who come over annually at Midsummer from Oxford, elected for that purpose by the heads of Exeter, Jesus, and Pembroke colleges. Several of its scholars have attained the highest honours at the universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin; and receive an education fitting them for every profession, and particularly advantageous to those young men who desire entering either of the Royal academies at Woolwich, Sandhurst, Haileybury, or Addiscombe.

The fees for education, including the classics, French, mathematics, divinity, commerce, &c. &c. are 12*l.* per annum. Extra charges are made for private tuition, drawing, music, German, Spanish, Italian, dancing, fencing, and drilling; for all of which there are excellent masters in attendance, and the terms are very moderate.

The Principal, who has his residence in the College, receives boarders, who are treated as

members of his own family, and partake of all the privileges of the College, at 60*l.* per annum. The Vice-Principal, who lives in the College-house attached to the play-ground, receives pupils in the same manner, at 50*l.*

Amongst other advantages, this College has

EXHIBITIONS, PRIZES, AND MEDAL.

- I. An exhibition of 30*l.* per annum, for four years, to the best Classical scholar, native of the bailiwick, or son of a native; founded by the Governor of Guernsey, 1826. Electors: the Examiners and the Principal.

(In 1836, the office of Governor having been abolished, his late Majesty was graciously pleased to continue the grant, and to allow it to be called the King's Exhibition.)

- II. Four exhibitions of at least 20*l.* per annum, for four years, to the best scholars severally, in (1) Divinity and History, (2) Classics, (3) Mathematics, and (4) Modern Languages; founded by subscription, 1826. Electors: the Directors.

(Prospectuses of these exhibitions may be had at the College Office, States' House, St. Peter's Court, Fountain-street.)

- III. An exhibition of 20*l.* per annum, for four years, to the best Classical and Theological scholar; founded by the late Lord De Saumarez, G. C. B., &c., 1827. Electors: the Examiners and the Principal.

- IV. Five annual prizes of 2*l.* 2*s.*, for Compositions in (1) Latin Prose, (2) Latin Verse, (3)

- French Prose, (4) English Prose, and (5) English Verse; established by the Directors, 1826.
- V. A prize of 2*l.* 2*s.*, for a Translation from English into Greek Verse; given by the Principal.
- VI. Prizes of book tickets, to the amount of 12*l.* 8*s.* annually, from the Directors.
- VII. Three prizes of 18*s.*, 14*s.*, and 10*s.*, respectively, for progress in Mathematics; given from 1832 by the Directors.
- VIII. A five guinea medal to the best scholar in Geography, Chronology, and Archæology; given from the exhibition fund to subscribers only. Umpires: the Principal and the Vice-Principal.
- IX. A prize of five guineas, given in books, to the best Greek scholar, who has not completed his fourteenth year; established from 1831, by Sir William Collings. Umpires: the Principal and the Vice-Principal.
- X. Three prizes, each of five guineas, given in books, to the best English, French, and Commercial scholars; established from 1833, by the Directors, from a fund left to the College by the late Eleazar Le Marchant, Esq., Lieut.-Bailiff. Examiners: the Principal, and others appointed by the Directors.
- XI. Prizes of books, to the amount of seven guineas, to the best Geographical scholar in each form; given from 1833 by the Principal.
- XII. A prize of five guineas, given in books, to the best Theological scholar of the two highest forms; established from 1836, by the Bishop of Winchester. Umpires: the Examiners.

The vacations are for about two months at Midsummer, two weeks at Christmas, and one at Easter.

The New Cemetery.

This stands on a rising ground, commanding so beautiful a view that it is worthy of a visit. It has been tastefully laid out, but there are not many large or handsome monuments; the principal one is the Mausoleum, in blue granite, erected over the family vault by the heirs of the late Isaac Carey, Esq., of Hauteville.

L'Hyvreuse.

On the New Ground is a public promenade, very near the New Cemetery, which was devoted to public amusements in the year 1782, divided into two parts; the upper ground, which is an open square of fresh green turf, surrounded with a broad gravel walk and clumps of fine trees, from which a beautiful view may be obtained, looking down from the north side over the grounds of Beau Sejour, the seat of Harry Dobree, Esq.; and from the south-west point, close to Castle Carey, which commands one of the finest and most extensive prospects in the island: this is the residence of John Carey, Esq., and has a good collection of paintings, some of which are by the oldest masters. The upper ground serves as a parade to the insular Militia—as a cricket-ground for the students of Elizabeth College; and on the Guernsey fête days, which are principally Easter and Midsummer, when a general review takes place, attracting every merry-making damsel from the ten parishes. The ground is literally thronged with spectators, carriages, equestrians, which lat-

ter, however, are restricted to the outer road, and the scene is one of the most enlivened and amusing: even the experienced eye of a military hero might be gratified by the clean and orderly appearance of our native soldiers; their movements are well conducted, and, considering that they are drilled altogether but four times a year, it is wonderful how very well they go through the different evolutions. The lower part of this ground is thickly wooded, with a broad gravel walk, over which the arching branches shadowing fall, giving a cool resting-place in the hottest summer day; and when all is as quiet round as if the town and the busy world were altogether afar off, only a few nurses with playful children, or a solitary wanderer with a book, may be found on ordinary days. The time is gone by when this was the fashionable evening lounge, with a bugle band from Fort George, to give a plausible excuse for the consequent flirtations. The Grange Road, without any of the New Ground attractions, has become the favourite walk, where butterfly beau for ever flit round our Guernsey lilies.

From L'Hyvreuse there are several pleasant walks and shady lanes, where few steps intrude; one leads to the pretty village of St. Jacques, and from thence to the C  tel Road, branching off in several directions, but none of them leading far from the town.

The Grange Road

Is that which leads from the town to the country by St. James's Church and Elizabeth College: the stranger will not require directions for noticing

the number of delightful residences on either side the whole way up, turning to the left where the road branches off to the C  tel parish, and following its windings up Petit Marche to Colbourne Place. Here they may either turn to the right towards St. Andrew's, or to the left into the town, or straight on down the hill into a beautiful valley, from which a pleasant walk up the opposite hill leads to Fort George, the principal fortress in the island.

Fort George

Was built between the years 1782 and 1826, finished under the auspices of General Sir John Doyle, the Lieutenant-Governor. It is a regular fortification of considerable strength, with a signal station corresponding with that of Castle Cornet. The view from this height is one of the most beautiful that can be imagined. Immediately below the hill, and breaking the descent, are terraces, houses, and shrubberies meeting the town of St. Peter's, which stretches out in a semicircle, and slopes off to the Vale, St. Michael's Castle, Mount Crevet, St. Sampson's. Castle Cornet stands in front of the harbour; the islands of Herm and Jedthou about three miles off; Serk, on the right, more distant; and Alderney on the horizon towards the north, with the Casket Rocks on one side, and the Coast of France, seen at intervals, on the other. The stranger may wander round the Fort by the Artillery Barracks at Belvidere, and coasting this promontory by way of the tracks down its rocky sides, will return again and again unwearied to this lovely and quiet spot, to watch the tides of the Channel sea in all its moods.

CHAPTER II.

ST. SAMPSON'S—THE VALE—CROMLECHS, &c.

HAVING noticed all that is most interesting within the boundaries of the Town parish, we shall do the same by each of the other parishes separately and in succession, commencing with that of

St. Sampson's,

but leaving it to the good pleasure of the stranger to choose his own road thither; and, as objects of interest are not the same to every mind, he may thus visit whichever has most claim upon his attention, which, with the assistance of a map, and the civility he will surely find in asking his way, renders any particular guidance unnecessary, if not intrusive. The usual road to St. Sampson's is by the sea side; there are three omnibuses plying constantly between the harbour there and St. Peter's Port; the stand is at the town church, and the fare fivepence; but the walk is so beautiful, the stranger will doubtless prefer it.

St. Sampson's Parish.

The esplanade, or fine marine walk, was constructed in 1826, on a breakwater, which was absolutely necessary for the protection of property, so extremely violent are the spring tides here under a south-east or north-east gale. It belongs to the town parish; but from the unpromising and disagreeable state of the narrow street which

leads to it, few persons walk that way, except on the road to St. Sampson's. A battery, mounting four guns, is at the end of the esplanade, called the "*Sallerié*," running out on a small headland, which gives shelter to fishing boats and skiffs in a south wind; this name which is also given to the adjoining street is derived from a royal salting-house, which stood here some centuries ago when the island was a mere fishery. Further on is the battery and martello tower of *Hougue à la Perè*, where executions now take place, (a most rare occurrence). These martello towers, of which there are fifteen round the island, were constructed at the commencement of the revolutionary war.

St. Sampson's Church is the most ancient of the religious edifices on the island. When Childebert of France bestowed the bishopric of these islands on St. Sampson, Bishop of Dol, in the sixth century; the spot where St. Sampson landed was called by his name, and a small chapel founded and dedicated to him, which having fallen to decay, the present church was erected on the same spot, and consecrated in 1111, by Roger, Bishop of Coûtance. The pointed arch at one end of this church is remarkable as a specimen of ancient architecture. The present rector, both of this parish and of the Vale, is the Reverend William Chepmell.

St. Sampson's Harbour

Is the only one in the island besides that of St. Peter's Port; and though the latter monopolizes the whole of the foreign trade, and the greatest part of the local trade, consisting in the exportation of potatoes, potato spirit, apples, cider,

corn, cows, &c.; yet this harbour is daily rising in importance. The haven is a safe and commodious one, provided with a quay, warping-buoys, and beacons; having also a breakwater, which stems the tide to the south-east, so that, in point of security, vessels ride out a gale with less injury in the heaviest storms than they do in the Port of St. Peter's. Ships are being built round this harbour, which has storehouses and docks; and all shipments of Guernsey granite are made from hence. The quarries from which the principal supply is obtained are very near the harbour: excellent gray granite, forming the best paving stones in the world; or, as a paviour once said, "Guernsey stone is a very bad pavement for a poor man—it never wears out:" and it has an advantage even over the noted Aberdeen granite of above 19 lbs. in the cubic feet, having greater density and solidity of substance, for

Aberdeen granite weighs 2690 oz. per cubic foot,
Guernsey paving stone, 2993 oz. ditto.

The usual prices of Guernsey stone rendered alongside of the vessel are as follows:—

Spalls or chippings, of all sizes,	}	1s. 8d. per ton.
to be broken for the purpose of Macadamizing roads . . .		
The same broken up and ready for laying	}	4s. 0d. ..
Paving stones		
		7s. 0d. ..

The freights to London vary according to the demand for stone, and the number of vessels offering from 7s. to 9s. per ton.

A late Lord Mayor of London rose to fortune from his having been employed as a stone-cutter

at St. Sampson's. He came to Guernsey in some distress, having left England for a youthful frolic, and, in order to support himself, he obtained employment as journeyman stone-cutter to a respectable farmer at the Vale. Several years after this he returned again to London, and whilst strolling about unoccupied, he accidentally came to a street which was being paved with Guernsey stone; observing that the workmen were laying it down in a very clumsy manner, he pointed out how they might do it better. Whilst so engaged, he attracted the notice of the contractor, who immediately hired him as his foreman. He subsequently became contractor himself,—amassed considerable wealth,—was elected Alderman, and finally elevated to the highest civic dignity, being chosen Lord Mayor.

This was quite unknown in the island, until Sir John Doyle, then Lieutenant-Governor of Guernsey, dining one day at the Mansion-House, was asked by the Alderman next to him how his old master was, mentioning his name. The General was surprised, and repeated the question,—“Your master!” “Yes,” replied the worthy Alderman, “the master for whom I worked as a journeyman stone-cutter in St. Sampson's harbour, when I was a wild young man; pray remember me kindly to him as William Staines, and say, that I shall be most happy to receive him in London.”

Ivy Castle.

This ruin, for it is nothing else, lies near the town, and not far from the battery of Hougue à la Perè; it was formerly called Le Chateau des

Marais, but since its walls have crumbled under the hand of time, and a mantle of ivy has been thrown over it, the name has changed also to Ivy Castle. It was erected in 1036, on the following occasion:—

Robert Duke of Normandy, surnamed *Le Diable*, having collected a considerable fleet and army for the purpose of assisting Edward the Confessor, who laid claim to the English crown after the death of Canute, met with a violent storm off this coast on his way to England; his fleet was scattered—many of them perished; and he, with the remainder, was compelled to seek shelter in Guernsey.

They came to an anchor at the north side of the island in a bay which has ever since been called *L'Ancrese Baie*—or the bay of anchorage, and landed safely. Being very hospitably treated by the inhabitants, and principally by the abbots and monks of St. Michel, he gave them several proofs of his gratitude, particularly in leaving behind him several skilful engineers, whom he directed to construct fortresses and improve the Vale Castle, so as to defend the monks and inhabitants from the depredations of those lawless pirates and freebooters, who, at that time, infested the Channel Sea, and frequently made inroads upon the defenceless islanders, destroying their lives and property without resistance. One of the fortresses then erected, was this castle; the other a fortification at Jerbourg, in the parish of St. Martin. Le Chateau des Marais appears to have been doubly walled and moated; the outer wall encloses a space of about four acres, and has a ditch round it. There is also another ditch between this wall

and the inner ballium. On the approach of an enemy both ditches could be filled immediately from an adjacent rivulet of great power, and as readily dried up again by means of sluices. There are few remains of the original building, but the spot is still picturesque and interesting. It belongs to the Governor of the Island for the time being.

THE VALE PARISH.

The parish was once curiously divided by the encroachments of the sea, at the north west point, at "Le Grand Havre," where a tract of land containing eight hundred verges was completely submerged until wrested from its dominion by the persevering efforts of General Sir John Doyle. The Braye du Vale is now under cultivation, and good houses are rising fast where the ocean rolled not many years ago.

The Vale Castle,

which stands on the headland north of St. Sampson's Harbour, forming an interesting and picturesque object. In the tenth century, a party of monks emigrated or were expelled from the monastery of Mount St. Michael, in Normandy, and took refuge on this almost unknown island, where, whatever might have been their reasons for settling here, they certainly made a rapid progress in civilizing the inhabitants and confirming the Christian religion amongst them. Finding themselves greatly exposed to the attacks of the lawless pirates who infested the channel, who frequently

landed to plunder the defenceless inhabitants, carrying off corn and cattle "à volonté," the monks erected this fortress near the most thickly-populated village, and it was then large and strong enough to receive and defend all the inhabitants, with their goods and cattle.

This fortress they named after their former dwelling — St. Michael the Archangel. And though little now remains of the ancient castle, except the outer walls and ramparts, yet it evidently was a place of considerable strength, and admirably situated both as a watch tower and fortress. The view from it is very beautiful.

Vale Church.

This church was erected in 1117, close to the ruins of the Abbey of St. Michael's, which was a monastery built by the same monks who raised the fortress of the Vale Castle. When Robert of Normandy left the island, after his shipwreck and hospitable reception by the inhabitants, he bestowed all the land on the north-west coast upon the monks, including part of the Catel and St. Saviour's parishes, by the title of the Fief or Manor of St. Michael's, empowering the abbot also to hold a feudal court to decide all causes, civil as well as criminal. This church did not belong to the abbey, but was built by the parishioners, and consecrated on the 29th of September, 1117, by Alexander Le Revingier, Bishop of Coutances, the Abbot of St. Michael's, the Hermit of Herm, the Honorable Dame Martine du Val, Abbess of Caen, and many other noble personages, who likewise

made great gifts to the church, and who heartily joined in the consecration service, of which some parts are worth recording.

When the multitude were on their knees, both within and without the holy place, the bishop caused a sea-faring boy to mount the pinnacle of the temple, having a sponge full of water and oil, who, at the command of the bishop, squeezed out half the sponge on the pinnacle and the other half on the cemetery, and then the bishop pronounced his blessing upon the church, dedicating it to "St. Michael the Angel and Archangel," which being said, a cock was planted on the pinnacle, in token that the pastor was to watch over his flock as a cock does over his hens; and besides this, the silken ensign of the noble Remont Sauvage, Governor of the castle and parish, floated over the church, and there were great rejoicings and feastings during forty days.

The ivied wall on one side of the churchyard is part of the ancient abbey, as also some pointed arches on the south wall. Opposite the western door there is a Cromlech or Druid's altar, of which there are several in this parish.

Cromlechs at the Vale.

These Druidical remains consist chiefly of broad flat slabs of granite, placed on high in a horizontal posture upon others fixed in the ground, being altars on which the ancient Druids sacrificed and made prodigious fires on Mayday eve.

The finest Cromlech in Guernsey is called the *Druids' Temple*, and stands on an eminence near l'Ançresse Bay and the Vale Church. It

is composed of five cumbent stones, decreasing in size from about twenty to ten tons in weight, covering an area twenty-nine feet long and nearly twelve feet wide. The drifting sands had once completely covered this monument of antiquity, and it was only accidentally discovered in 1812. The remains of several antique earthen vessels were then dug up, and an immense quantity of human teeth and bones, some of them bearing evident marks of fire, which is sufficient proof of its having been a sepulchre, if not devoted to the purpose of human sacrifice. The sands are again gathering round it, and possibly, in a few years, it will have disappeared, unless it is secured by a wall or some kind of protection.

There is another fine Cromlech at Paradise, near Bordeaux harbour, in this parish, consisting of two immense flat stones lying north-east and south-west, inclining towards the former direction, and supported by a number of smaller ones. This is the most perfect Cromlech uncovered, the land round it having been purchased by a private individual for the purpose of preserving it.

A third Cromlech, of smaller size, stands midway on the common, between Montemar Height and Vale Church.

A fourth, in a field near St. Sampson's, called Le Champ de l'Autel, which has been preserved, although the land all round it was purchased for quarrying, owing to a superstition which led the seller of the property to warn the new proprietor, that if ever he removed or injured the altar, he would never be happy or prosperous. This superstitious feeling is confirmed in the peasants by a

singular coincidence which occurred some years ago, and which they invariably relate to strangers.

In a field about half a mile from the church, still called "Le Courtil du Roc qui sonne," or "Field of the Sounding Stone," there was a large stone, supposed to be a Celtic remains, which, on being struck, emitted a clear, hollow, ringing sound, and which was considered as sacred. But about forty years ago, the owner of the field, being on the point of building a house, determined to make use of the idle stone; when, in spite of all warning, and to the great terror of the neighbours, he unscrupulously broke it up, and used it for supports to his door and window openings. No immediate judgment fell upon the sacrilegious offender; but in less than twelve months his new house was burnt to the ground. He built it up again; and a second time, in a most unaccountable manner, it shared the same fate. Then, resolving not to hazard a third attempt, he sold the stones, and shipped them off for England; but still the same fatality attended them: the vessel foundered at sea, and all on board perished. So the Guernseyman is, *fortunately*, fully persuaded that it is a perilous and evil thing to touch a Cromlech, otherwise they had all long ere this been in cottage walls and church gateways.

The Logan, or balancing stone, called "Le Roc Balan," has been found in Guernsey; but unfortunately was blasted, unawares, by some men employed in an adjoining quarry.

In the bay Du Croc, at the north-west point, there is an immense heap of such large stones as are evidently of Celtic formation; some of them

must weigh full one hundred tons; and in this neighbourhood many antique remains have been excavated, such as cleavers of fine marble, edged and pointed, being similar to those which the Druids used for flaying their victims. When they were first found, some of the country-people took them for *thunderbolts* !

Lancrese Common,

which surrounds the church, is made use of as a race-course. The races take place every June, for which her Majesty gives a handsome silver cup, and other considerable plates are contested by the island horses, whose breed has greatly improved lately, and are by no means discreditable to their proprietors. There are plates open for strangers, and the usual concluding amusements of donkey races, foot races, &c., &c., amongst the lower orders, during two days, when, tents and booths being erected, and the whole island swarming to witness the contest, the scene is one of great animation and interest, for those who enjoy it.

There is nothing more to be seen in this parish; but a pleasant walk towards Cape Bay brings the stranger into the adjoining parish of the Catel.

There is a parish school, and dissenting schools and chapel in every parish; the latter, we are sorry to say, by far more numerous attended than the former. The chapels belong generally to the Wesleyan Methodists, who are so very zealous in their labours that it is greatly to be regretted their efforts are not made on behalf of their mother church of England.

CHAPTER III.

ST. MARY OF THE CASTLE, OR THE CATEL
PARISH,

Is bounded by St. Andrew's, St. Saviour's and the Vale parishes, and is one of the largest in the island, joining St. Peter's Port on the North-west.

The continuation of the Grange Road brings you to the church, which is seen in the distance on a rising ground, commanding a splendid view of the lower parishes on one side, the wooded environs of the town on the other, the ocean beyond, upon which the Casket Rocks, the islands of Alderney and part of Herm are seen resting in softened hues upon the deep waters, with a distant outline of France on the horizon, whilst the broken ground of this old churchyard fills up the foreground, with interesting remains of that ancient castle upon whose ruins the church now stands.

History is somewhat obscure upon the point; but in the early ages when the fertility and beauty of this island were scarcely known, it was frequently invaded by the piratical Danes and other barbarous nations, who ravaged the country and pillaged the defenceless inhabitants; and a pirate chieftain, called Le Grand Sarazin or Le Grand Geoffrey, took possession of this height, upon which he erected a castle or fortress, and made forays at his pleasure over the island.

William, Duke of Normandy, previous to his

invasion and conquest of England, took the state of these islands into consideration, and immediately sent one of his generals, Sampson D'Anneville, to expel the pirates from their stronghold.

This after some difficulty he at length effected. Le Grand Sarazin was killed or fled, and his castle pulled down, upon the site of which the present church was built and dedicated, in commemoration of the event, to "Our Lady of the Deliverance of the Castle."

The consecration of the church took place on the 25th of August, 1203, by the Abbot and Prior of the Vale and Parish of St. Michael the Archangel, who was authorized to do so by the Bishop of Coutances, and it was dedicated to "Our Lady of the Deliverance, the Mother of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ," in the midst of a great assembly, who made large gifts, presents, and offerings to the holy place, both in gold and silver, as a token of gratitude for their release from the tyrannical pirates, and acknowledgment of the favour bestowed upon them by Almighty God. The dedication prayer, which has been handed down through an old local MS., is worthy of record:—"For when the Abbot of St. Michael's had ordered the great banner to be hoisted on the pinnacle of the temple, and when the multitude had fallen on their knees, both within the temple and also without in the churchyard, he said—

"Happy temple! may God bless thee, and keep thee from all evil and peril, and in His Holy and venerable Name, I bless, dedicate, and consecrate thee for His Holy Service, in the Name of

the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost; and thou shalt bear the name of Our Lady of the Deliverance, Mother of Our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ; and may the same and like benediction be upon this churchyard, and the blessed sepulchral earth of faithful Christians, both male and female; praying that all those who may be buried in thee, and in thy holy blessed sepulchral garden, of which the Saviour of the world is gardener, may have grace to rise again at the end of the world, on the last day, to the resurrection of an eternal and most happy life, and be in the company of the elect of God in celestial glory, with his holy angels; praying also, that His Holy Word and His Holy Sacraments may be faithfully administered there, to the great salvation and profit of the bodies and souls both of the pastors and people; and that each testator and testatrix may bear recollection of thee in their earthly goods and in their wills, that they may get good by it; praying the Almighty Creator and Conductor of heaven and earth, that he may keep, protect, and defend thee from all kinds of evils, inconveniences and injuries; from thunderbolts, thunders and lightnings; from rough and violent winds, and all enemies visible and invisible, both in time of peace and time of war." And they all with one pure voice answered—"Amen."

"Then there was great feasting and rejoicing for the space of forty days; all the ensigns of the island were displayed, the bells, organs, drums, and other instruments sounding continually. There was also distributed bread to the amount of sixty-seven quarters of wheat, twenty fat oxen,

and twenty fat cows, and one hundred head of small cattle, with eight tuns of cider and six tuns of wine. Then they departed thanking God for having granted them grace to see so holy a work begun and completed."

It is remarkable that the north and east walls of this church appear more ancient than the rest, and of a different structure, wherein some stones are still seen projecting, with a hole at the end, and other marks of strong gates having been there.

A few years back, when this church was undergoing repair, part of the plaster on the north wall fell off and discovered traces of a fresco painting; it was carefully picked away, and three different paintings discovered more or less perfect, but only the largest and middle one is at all distinct at present. The subject of this is involved in obscurity; there are three figures on horseback apparently hunting, from their having hawks on their wrists, and a forest may be denoted by the tree which stands between them and three imperfect skeletons, the centre one enveloped in a mantle.

The only faint light which can be thrown upon this, is gathered from the *Journal de Coûtances*, which, in relating the discovery of a vault in an ancient chapel near Coûtances, and the finding of three skeletons in a peculiar position, refers to an old tradition which had been preserved amongst them.

Three "Seigneurs" de Coûtances, brothers, of the name of Dugas, renowned throughout the country for their irreligion and depravity, went out a hunting on horseback, on Easter Sunday, in the forest of Lessay. At the moment that the sacrament of the

mass was celebrated, and the bell tolled at the elevation of the Host, a skeleton rose up miraculously before them; and after uttering in a sepulchral voice this awful warning, "*I was once what you are, but you will soon be what I am,*" disappeared suddenly. The three horses fell on their knees before the apparition, and threw their riders to the ground, who, terrified and conscience smitten, made a solemn vow to God that they would turn from their evil ways, and build a church or chapel if they were spared to return in safety to their dwelling. Some days after this the chapel of St. Michael was founded by them, and it was there the three skeletons were found. There is a singular resemblance between this legend and the painting in St. Mary's church, but nothing more is known about them as yet. Some antiquarian may possibly visit the spot and find the broken clue; at any rate the remains are curious and worthy of inspection. They may be seen any day on application at the cottage near the gate, where the keys of the church are kept. The present Rector of this parish is the Reverend Havilland Durand.

The Country Hospital

is situated in a valley below the church, immediately behind the parsonage-house; it was built in 1753, and though badly situated in such low ground, is commodious and well kept, having about fifty-two verges of good land attached to it for the maintenance of its inmates, who are employed in its cultivation, and thus enjoy the advantages of constant fresh air and exercise. This Institution receives the destitute and infirm of all the country

parishes, also two-thirds of those orphans and widows who are left by soldiers dying in garrison here. The stranger will be pleased with the cleanliness and order of the interior; particularly with the quiet comfort of the sick ward, which looks out upon a sunny garden, where fruit and flowers afford refreshment to the poor sufferers. The children have nurseries and schools, and Divine service is performed gratuitously by each of the country ministers in turn: besides which, the children, and those who are able to do so, attend morning and afternoon service at the church.

The Haye du Puits.

Near this is Saumarez Manor House, the country residence of the late Lord de Saumarez, and the Haye du Puits' estate, one of the most ancient in the island, belonging to the Le Marchant family. A turret juts out over the road, which has been remorselessly cut through the grounds, and separates the shrubbery from the monastic-looking dwelling, where our fugitive Prince, Charles the Second, took refuge, when he passed through these islands on his way to France, after the death of his Father.

St. George.

The estate of St. George, belonging to Colonel Guille, is next on the road to King's Mills, and here may still be seen a few ruins of the old chapel of St. George, which belonged to the Abbey of St. Michael's, and was presented to the

parish by an ancestor of Col. Guille for a public school.

There is also an ivied well, surmounted by a cross, called "The Holy Well of St. George," the pure waters of which were in great repute in former times as a never-failing remedy for swellings, and various affections of the limbs, known as "*le mal de Fontaine*;" indeed they are still believed in, and used by some of the country people, with whom it is customary to draw this water in secret, depositing a small piece of money in the niche at the foot of the cross, as an offering to the patron saint. Superstition has invested this spot with many terrors, and haunted the beautiful shrubbery with a number of fanciful apparitions; even now the peasant child passes fearfully along the road after night-fall, expecting to see the fiery head of St. George's charger. But there is another property attached to this well which may not be generally known. That if a maiden visits this well *fasting* and in *silence* on nine successive mornings, carefully depositing a piece of silver in the niche as an offering to the saint, she is assured of matrimony within nine times nine weeks; and by looking into the well with an earnest desire to behold the image of the intended husband, *his face* will appear mirrored in the water. It was formerly practised, and when the person was ascertained, the damsel certified his name to the priest, who then summoned him before St. George, and, as destined by Heaven, they were solemnly united.

Before proceeding to the village of King's Mills, the stranger may take the lane opposite

St. George, which will bring him to Woodlands, the seat of Colonel Lane, one of the largest and most beautiful estates in the island. The house is not remarkable, except for its old irregular appearance, but the grounds have much varied scenery and extensive woodland, in which many rare plants and shrubs are growing luxuriantly.

A *magnolia grandiflora*, thirty feet in height, and eight feet in girth, blossoming every year, is in itself a powerful testimony to the climate of Guernsey, although its unusual growth is attributed to the Holy Well near which it stands. The *hydrangea hortensa* and *verbena tryphylla* flourish here as if in their native soil; and a species of *syringa* from Constantinople, with long pendent clusters of white flowers. The spice plant, or *caly canthus*, may be seen growing from seven to eight feet high, twining round a laurel, which is covered with its rich dark clustering flowers, fragrant and tasting like cloves. The Guernsey lily (*amaryllis sarniensis*) runs wild in the wood, near the haunted cottage of the Domallerie, and, in the month of September, the bright scarlet flowers are found, radiant with the glittering gold dust sprinkled over its leaves, and many of the stalks bear from seven to nine bells. It is on this estate the famous seedling apple called "Le Pomme Susanne," or Mollet Pippin, was raised, and so named after a former proprietor, who left a valuable orchard of upwards of fifty different choice apples.

From the summit of one of the woodland hills there is a delightful view of the surrounding country; the pretty village of King's Mills winding

through a wooded valley beneath, and the Vazon Bay, flanked on one side by Le Rée and Richmond, and on the other by Houmet Tower, part of St. Andrew's and St. Saviour's meeting on the opposite hills. It should be seen at the sunset hour, when the last crimson light is fading on the ocean, and the mists of evening are rising from the valley.

Vazon Bay.

This bay was formerly a forest, which the encroachments of the sea has swallowed up, and it was here that an ancestor of Colonel Guille, of St. George, discovered that the decayed wood beneath the surface of the soil was excellent fuel, and brought it into general use, calling it Gorban or Corban, a gift.

It is now a most valuable article to the poor, who assemble in parties of eight or ten to dig it up at the spring tides. As soon as the sea ebbs far enough, they sound with pointed iron rods until they come to the gorban, and then clearing the sand, in a circumference of about twelve feet, and making drains to carry off the accumulating water, they set to work with heavy sharp hoes, whirling them round their heads, and cutting the peat into great squares, which others fling out of the pit, and the women and boys carry away in carts, thus working hard and fast until the flowing tide compels them to desist.

Birds' nests, and nuts with kernels yet sounding in them, and a few earthen vessels and pieces of copper and stone instruments, supposed to have been the cleavers with which the Druids flayed their cattle, have been found here.

The lord of the "Fief le Compte," which includes the Vazon Bay, has still in his possession deeds, by which the tenants were bound to pay a trifling duty called *Pénage*, for the privilege of feeding their swine in the forest of the Vazon, and that, too, in the reign of Henry II., who granted part of the island to the Count of Mortain, from whence the title of Fief le Compte or, Count's Fief. This seigneur has a right to the toll of three sous from his tenants on the marriage of every daughter; and before the ceremony, the bride must have leave to enter the marriage state from the said lord or superior of the fief.

Houmet Tower,

which juts out into the sea on the north side of this bay, is chiefly remarkable for a cave called "Le Creux des Fées," and the existence of a subterraneous passage two miles long, reaching to St. Saviour's church, which, from the confined air and noxious vapours, it is impossible to explore.

Tradition gives a supernatural origin to this passage, which the country people, who are still believers in fairy-land, assert to have been the work of some English fairies. It is said, a country girl, passing through the *Vazon Forest*, one morning early, perceived a great multitude of little men, all dressed in green, hiding in the long grass; that they were very fair and very powerful, and suddenly starting up, they all advanced into the country, and demanded the daughters of the land for wives, and the half of the island for a possession. This was refused by

the Guernsey men, who did not feel disposed to part with either; and then the little warriors attacked them furiously, beat them all through King's Mills, and by St. Mary's church, down to the Amballes near the sea, and slew every living man and boy, except one, who lived at St. Andrew's, and hid himself in an oven. The blood of the slain ran down like a river, at a place called "La Rouge Rue" to this day, and the fairies took possession of the island, and lived here many years, when being obliged to return to their own fairy-land, they left their wives and children behind, but returned invisibly to watch over them, as many a dreaming girl and doting old woman can tell. It is to this event that may be attributed the generally small stature of Guernsey people, and the fairness of their complexions and sylph-like forms.

But it was also on this spot that the Sarra-gousais, under Yvon de Galles, attacked the island in 1372, and were discovered in like manner at day-break by one Jean Letoc, who gave the alarm. This time the Guernsey men, being more equally matched against mortal foes, fought very valiantly, and Yvon and his freebooters were chased from the Vazon to the town, where they escaped to their ships, and then relanded upon another point, laying siege to St. Michael's abbey, which was surrendered through treachery, and Yvon departed with much booty, exacting a tax which is still paid, called "Les Campards."

The Village of King's Mills

is situated in one of the most picturesque valleys, open to the sea on one side, and sheltered by wooded hills on the other, with three ancient water-mills, whose proprietors in feudal times claimed the sole prerogative of grinding corn for their vassals, and held this privilege by the tenure of presenting a plate of wheaten flour to the count of St. Michael's, when it passed in the procession called "La Chevauchie."

The cottages in this village are remarkable for their extreme neatness, and the beauty of their flower-gardens. An orange tree may be seen bringing its fruit to perfection in the open air, without more shelter in winter than a little matting. The myrtles and roses, jessamine and vine, cover most of the houses, and there are some ruined ivied walls, supposed to be the remains of a monastery, on one side of the village near the first mill.

The winding wooded path, up to the windmill on the hill-top, will bring the stranger to a most beautiful view of the surrounding country. The estate of the Groignet, with its old ivy gate, is also well worth exploring, and in no part of the island are there more delightful walks than in this neighbourhood.

Cabo Bay

lies towards the Vale Parish, behind Saumarez. The Watch-tower, on the south-side, called Le Roc du Guet, has a fine view, and on the turf round it may be found the pretty lilac ixia (*tricho-*

mena bulbacodium), which is rare in England, and grows abundantly in this spot, flowering in April and May. There are fine loach ponds along this coast from Grande Rocque to Vazon Bay; and a rich harvest for the shell-gatherer in limpets and aumer shells, which are found sticking to the rocks under the sea-weed in every little pool.

The Catel Fair.

This is held on an open ground, between the church and a pretty little village called Le Prél. The fair takes place at Easter, Midsummer, and Michaelmas, when the display of cattle, especially cows and heifers of the insular breed, which have for many years formed a principal article of local export, may be seen to great advantage.

On these occasions the Agricultural Society distributes premiums to the proprietors of the finest and most promising heifers, as also on the finest bulls. To obtain the highest prize, it is necessary the animal should possess the 20 points which constitute perfection; it is then adorned with ribbons bearing the distinguished number, of which the proprietor is not a little proud; other prizes and ribbons are given to those who have 18 or 19 points, but not under.

The following are the different qualities necessary to a good Guernsey or Alderney cow:—

Points.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1st. Pedigree, as well of the bull as of the
cow, yellow ears, tail, and good
udder | 7 |
| 2nd. General appearance, handsome co- | |

	Points.
lour — cream, light red, or both mixed with white	3
3rd. Handsome head, well horned, and bright and prominent eye	4
4th. Deep barrel-shaped body	3
5th. Good hind quarter and straight back	2
6th. Handsome legs and small bones	1
	<hr/>
Total	20
	<hr/>

The average price of a Guernsey cow is from £14 to £16, but the beauty and quality of the animal make a considerable difference in the sum. They are known in England as Alderney cows; but, in point of fact, not one in twenty are from that island; neither are they Guernsey cows which frequently bear the name in England, as many of an inferior quality are exported from Jersey; and though it may be that the same quantity of milk is produced by the Jersey cow, yet it is not nearly as rich, and the butter not so good. Real Guernsey cows are larger, taller, and of rather a darker colour than the Jersey ones.

Les Landes du Marché.

On the borders of this parish, or rather of four parishes, namely, The Vale, St. Sampson's, St. Saviour's, and the Catel, where they all meet at a spot called Les Landes du Marché, the public markets were formerly held, and it appears that a toll or duty was payable to the Crown for all goods bought here; for by a letter from Edward II., in the first year of his reign, addressed to Otho de Grandison, the governor of the island, his Majesty

states: "That having been informed that the market held at the Landes had been transferred to a fief belonging to a private individual, to his prejudice, the governor was to order public proclamation to be made, that it should be held there as usual, and nowhere else." How long this command was observed we know not, but for some centuries previous to the erection of the present market, it was held in High Street, as far as the bottom of Cow Lane, so called from its being the principal meat market. Those were the days when every forenoon High Street was crowded with fish vendors and vegetable baskets, to the great hindrance even of a foot passenger, and when in summer evenings, the street being cleaned and swept, the shopkeepers sat at their own house door, gathered round small tables, at which they enjoyed their tea and gossipped with their opposite neighbours; when the noblest and wealthiest of the island seigneurs had his town house, where Bishop's shop now stands, and his *country house* in Berthelot Street! (Peter Le Mesurier, Esq., then also Governor of Alderney) when New Town was all rich pasture land, and the Grange Road a wild woodland; when our grandmothers walked to their club in high-heeled shoes, behind a *three-candled* lantern, and rode on a pillion behind our powdered grandfathers. Verily—" *Le bouau vier temps n'est plus!*"

St. Saviour's Parish.

This parish is situated at the western side of the island, bounded by St. Andrew's, St. Peter's, and the Catel inland, and by Perelle Bay towards the sea. The continuation of St. Andrew's-road,

after passing the small chapel belonging to the Calvinist dissenters, branches off to the right and left, either of which leads to

St. Saviour's Church.

This church stands upon a height, commanding a fine sea view, and looking down upon a wooded valley sweeping round the hill. Its architecture is of the simplest Gothic style, was built in 1154, and consecrated by the abbot of the priory of St. Michael's, on the 30th of May, in the presence of the noble Seigneur Walter Dunker, then governor of the holy isle of Guernsey, the noble Martin Blundell, seneschal of the court and abbey of St. Michael, and a full assembly of the inhabitants. The cannon in the churchyard was formerly on

La Houque Fouque,

which is an elevation not far from the church, of very ancient date, called La Houque Fouque, or "Fire-hill," from the Latin *Agger Focus*, which was used in the early ages for a watch-place and beacon; when, from the frequent invasion of pirates, it was customary upon the approach of any considerable number of vessels to kindle fires on this hillock, as a warning to the inhabitants, and a signal to their friends on the French coast. There are several of these elevations in different directions, one called "La Houque Hatenas," at St. Martin's; and the island of Jedthou, opposite St. Peter's Port, most probably derives its name from being the principal watch-tower, "Great

Houque," or Grande Houque, corrupted into Jedthou.

Alexander's Hotel.

Not far from the church, at the bottom of the hill, is Alexander's Hotel, celebrated for pancakes and eggs and bacon, on the most reasonable terms. It is a favourite place for pic-nic parties, and steadily patronized by the students of Elizabeth College. The Union Hotel is likewise on this road.

St. Appoline's Chapel

is a very remarkable building, on the lower road, which leads to King's Mills, supposed to have been the very first chapel in the island. The doorway and windows exhibit the Saxon arch, the ceiling is also arched internally; there are remains of rude fresco paintings on one of the walls, two or three angel heads being yet visible, and one of which is said to be a portrait of St. Appoline; the exterior roof is angular, and covered with small stones. This monument of antiquity having fallen into private hands, on the distribution of monastic buildings under Henry VIII., it has since been made use of as a barn, and is now filled with dried furze and other fuel, but open to inspection, if the stranger feels interested in the ruin. Perhaps some further light is thrown on this subject in Mr. Falle's History of Jersey; who tells us, that in the time of St. Sampson and St. Maglorius, the first Christian missionaries in these islands, when the inhabitants were converted by their preaching, that they dispersed the holy men and women of their convents, to

strengthen the faith, and civilize the new converts. St. Julien and St. Jacques being their ministers, in what is now the town, and St. Anne and St. George having charge of St. Mary's in the Catel parish, it is probable that St. Appoline dwelt amongst the fishermen at Le Rée, and caused this little chapel to be built for their use.

The Priory of Lihou

once stood on the small island which bears its name, on this side of the coast. It was erected in 1114, and consecrated to the Virgin Mary by the Bishop of Coûtance; but little more is known of it, and the ground is now a rabbit-warren, held under a renewable lease from government, by James Priaulx, Esq., who has erected a dwelling-house beside the ruins of the priory. In the rocks on the south side there are two curious natural baths, supposed to have been hollowed out by the friction of stones washed round them by the eddy of the strong tides in this bay. They were most likely used by the nuns of the convent in former times.

Fairy Footsteps.

In the bay which sweeps round the borders of St. Peter's parish, and joins Le Reé, there is a rock, on which is said to be the print of two human feet; and the account given by a fisherman, who was questioned on the subject, attributes the foot marks to the Lady of Lihou, a prioress of the convent. He said that, once upon a time, on the opposite point of Pleinmont, there lived a very holy man,

in great retirement, conversing with none, and never leaving his cell, except to administer the sacraments and consolations of religion. No person ever ventured to visit him, and he was seen to kneel for hours before the cross which stood upon the cliff. But one night a fisherman, who had moored his boat close in shore, and was watching the tide, intending to drift off with it for early fishing, saw by the moon's light, about the midnight hour, this holy hermit cross the sands, and meet a small slight figure, wrapped in a mantle, which came from the direction of the priory. They stood together on this rock for what seemed to him a long time, and then they parted, each returning the way they came; and the thing seemed so incredible, that when morning dawned the fisherman thought he had but dreamt of the occurrence. However, curiosity led him to examine the place; and what was his surprise at finding on the hard rock the print of two little feet. He related what he had seen on the preceding night, but was scarcely believed; until it was discovered that the hermit's cell was forsaken, and he was never more seen or heard of.

Le Creux des Fées.

There is another haunted cave on one side of this bay, called "Le Creux des Fées, dangerous to walk in after night-fall, by reason of the fairy folks who dwell there.

Vraicing.

All round this coast from Lihou to Cabo Bay,

the marine herb or algar, called *vraic*, is very plentiful. This sea-weed which is used both as fuel and manure, is of the greatest value to the farmers, and of the utmost importance to the poor fishermen, who being unable to afford coal or wood for the winter, depend upon this for firing, and sell the ashes for manure; about twenty bushels is requisite for one vergée of land.

There are two kinds of *vraic*, the "*vraic scié*," so called from being cut from the rock with a small reaping-hook, and the "*vraic venant*," being washed on the coast and gathered after every spring-tide, particularly if the weather is stormy. So important is this article in the island, that certain restrictions specified in the ordinances of the court are laid upon the time and manner of its appropriation.

Poor persons who possess neither horse nor cart are allowed to cut it during the first eight days of the first spring-tide after Easter, provided they carry it on their backs to the beach.

The manner of cutting and gathering this product is worth noticing. On the morning of the appointed days hundreds of country people assemble from all parts, two or three families joining company, some with carts, and some with horses, having panniers slung on each side of them; they proceed to the beach, and as the tide ebbs they scatter themselves over the bays, the most active, on foot or on horseback, wading to the rocks, as far out as possible. Some going in boats to detached rocks, even at a great distance, and being all armed with small bill-hooks, they cut away as fast as possible, sending it off in boat-loads to the beach, where it is deposited in heaps, upon which a smooth stone

is laid, having the initials of the owner chalked upon it.

The scene is such a merry one that the stranger will be repaid for a walk or ride to either of these bays on a vraicing day. The odd costumes of both men and women, with trousers and petticoats tucked up for greater freedom of limb; the varied dress of the younger ones, who turn out on this occasion with as much delight as on a holiday; those who cannot cut vraic being employed in carrying it, whilst most of the women gather *aumers*, crabs and limpets in such prodigious quantities that the market is always overstocked with them on these occasions. It is most amusing to watch these vraicers—the gallantry of the young farmers, who pause in their labour to assist some favourite maiden in turning over a large stone, under which she is *sure* that there *must* be a quantity of aumers—the scrambling in shallow pools for some unlucky crab, who has incautiously left his hiding place—the many falls over the slippery sea-weed, and the peals of laughter which resound on all sides. Here a group of merry children with their broken knives hitting off the limpets (called in their Guernsey dialect “des flies”), and filling the basket slung across their shoulders, each one trying to collect the greatest number, and every now and then tempted to give chase to a fine loach or cabot, which darts across the pond in utter dismay at the commotion in his quiet home. There a still noisier group of *grown-up chilâren*, hindering one another with rustic coquetry, and called to order by some gruff voice in the distance, which sets them all at work again in a minute.

At the close of the day, when the tide has risen to its height, and the retreating labourers are fairly beaten back to the sandy beach, the younger ones conclude the business by a general bathing; and a whole string of twenty or more, men and women alternately, each securing the hand he loves best, march into the water as far they can, and duck each other heartily; splashing, tumbling, screaming, laughing, and then go home thoroughly soaked, but as light-hearted as they are heavy-footed, to enjoy a plentiful supper of shell-fish, fried aumers and boiled limpets, which are very excellent eating for those who have good digestions.

The "*vraic venant*" is not gathered in the same manner; it is mostly done in rough weather, when the boisterous waves having torn it from the rocks, it is cast upon the beach, and the men send out immense rakes, with which they drag the *vraic* on shore, beyond the reach of the sea. This employment is the most laborious, from the weight and strain of the heavy rakes, and not without some danger, as they are often wrenched from their hands, and brought violently back against the legs of the men, who thus risk broken limbs, as the shingles dragged by the tide from beneath their feet cause many tumbles and drenchings.

It has been ascertained that nearly 24,000 loads of *vraic venant*, each worth two shillings, when taken at the beach; and about 1,200 loads of *vraic scié*, each worth twelve shillings, are yearly collected on this coast, the value of which may be stated in round numbers at about, £3000 sterling.

Marine Plants.

This *vraic* is the only manure used in the island, except at St. Sampson's, where they import chalk for the low marshy grounds.

Both in Alderney and on some parts of this coast a sea-weed is collected, which is equal in virtue to the celebrated Islandic moss, and used in the same manner for invalids. The algae of Serk afford a substitute for horse-hair of the finest quality.

There are abundance of corals, corallines, and curious marine plants, in all these bays; but the stranger will do well to take a boy-guide with him on these expeditions, or to keep a sharp look out after the tide, which is very rapid and treacherous, sweeping round the rocks in all directions.

Antiquities at St. Saviour's.

There is a small Druidical altar at Le Rée, and another at the extremity of the rocky bridge, forming the south-west headland of Perelle Bay, between Le Rée and Richmond barracks. This spot is called the Cackieuro, which some suppose to be a corruption of *Catel au Roc*, Castle on a Rock, but no traces of a building is discernible; and it is chiefly remarkable in Guernsey demonology as the trysting-place of all the native witches and evil spirits who meet here for the purpose of accounting to their master, the archfiend, and worshipping him. At the Record Office may be seen many confessions made by reputed sorcières, or witches, who were condemned to be burnt alive for their wickedness; and though these accusations are no longer tolerated by the court, yet the

existence and actual practice of witchcraft is still devoutly believed by the peasants, as also the reality of fairies. If the visitor can talk Guernsey French, he may hear some curious stories from the people hereabouts.

A tomb was discovered in this parish in 1818, by some planters, on the farm of Mr. Thomas Lainé; the grave was six feet nine inches in length, walled on each side; at the bottom, on the left side, were found a sabre in a steel scabbard, a pike lance, with a handle of cedar-wood, and a small brass ornament. This was supposed to have been the tomb of a war-chief, perhaps of a Roman.

A vase was discovered in the same field some days after, full of black clayish earth; and on several stones some eligible inscriptions; all of which are in the possession of Mr. Lainé, who is kind enough to shew them to the curious.

A purse of leather, containing about 700 coins, the greater part silver pennies, and the rest copper, were found, in 1829, in a field at Rocquaine, called Le Catillon. The coins were of the reigns of Philip, King of France, and Edward the Second of England.

There are three dissenting chapels in this parish, Methodist, Calvinist, and Baptist, with a Sunday school attached to each.

The present curate of this parish is the Rev. Peter Carey.

CHAPTER IV.

THE PARISH OF ST. PETER'S-IN-THE-WOOD.

St. Peter-in-the-Wood is bounded by St. Saviour's, the Forest, Torteval, and Le Rée.

The Church

is one of the neatest and most picturesque in the island; a plain gothic building, supported by buttresses, tastefully arranged, and its tower, with castellated parapet, has a good effect, particularly from the lower part of the road winding to the sea and Rocquaire Bay. This church was consecrated by Bartholomew Bassel, Bishop of Coûtance, the 29th of June, 1167, and once stood in the midst of forest land, of which no trace remains.

The only object of peculiar interest in this parish is a monument of antiquity, a

Cromlech,

situated about half a mile from the church, on the Le Rée road, supposed to be one of the most perfect in the island. It consists of a large block of granite, placed erect, in height about ten feet, in width about three. History throws no light upon this altar, but tradition, of course, has invested it with fictitious interest. Asking a countryman once—"Have you heard how that stone came there?" The answer was: "*Mais vére—*

jai oui dire à des vieilles gens que t'ché du temps des faès, et que t'ché une petite femme qui l'porti là dans son davanti— èpi d'autres disent que t'ché là que les petits gens jouai aux pllates et picquurent chette roc pour la merque assai." The English of which is, that he had heard from the old people, that in the time when the fairies were occasionally seen, a "Little Ladye" carried this great stone from the sea up to this spot! Others assert that, when the fairies played at skittles, they set up this stone as a mark! We cannot exactly decide the point at present.

There are several good schools in this parish, and the present Rector is the Rev. Thomas Brock, Surrogate to the Dean.

Torteval Parish.

The parish of Torteval joins that of St. Peter's and the forest.

The Church,

which is dedicated to St. Philip, was consecrated on the 1st day of November, 1130. It is said to have been built by one Philip de Carteret, a native of Jersey, who, encountering a dreadful storm at sea, made a vow that, if Providence should spare his life, he would build a church on the first land to which he came. The vessel miraculously made the harbour in Rocquaire Bay, about midnight, on the 13th day of September, 1129, and he accordingly performed his vow by erecting the church, which, having fallen into decay, was replaced by the present building some few years ago.

From an eminence not far from the church, to-

wards Pleinmont Point, a very fine view is obtained of Rocquaire Bay, and all the precipitous, rocky coast on this side of the island. In stormy weather, particularly when the wind is blowing hard from the south-west, the scene is awfully grand; nothing can exceed the violence with which the rude waves rush towards the shore, springing over the Hanois Rock, in sheets of silvery spray, with the noise of thunder. This dangerous ridge extends nearly two miles off the land, and many a noble ship has been wrecked amongst its breakers; amongst others, H. M. Ship Boreas was lost in November, 1808, not many hours after leaving St. Peter's Port, in fine weather, and but few of her crew were saved. In 1835, a great part of this wreck was brought up by means of a diving apparatus, under the direction of the Guernsey Sub-Marine Company. The Hanois Rocks once joined the shore, as may be ascertained from the remains of a gateway on one of the rocks, and the track of a cart-road still visible at low tide. They were probably separated from the island at the time when the forest of Vazon Bay was overflowed.

The Creux Mahie.

The Creux Mahie or Malier, on the south-side of this parish, is a natural cavern, about 200 feet in length and 40 or 50 feet wide, rising from 20 to 60 feet in height, broken and uneven at the bottom, with an irregular vaulted roof.

Whether this is an excavation made by the sea, or of volcanic origin, has not been decided; the roof exhibits many stalactial formations, which are

very unusual in the absence of lime, which has been found in no part of the island.

The descent to this cave is not at all difficult; but the stranger will require a guide, which any child from the neighbouring cottages will be, as the entrance to this cave is so small as to be imperceptible until actually beside it, and then it looks scarcely large enough to pass through. Lights must be taken to explore it, or a bundle of furze is best, which being divided here and there, and fires lighted at different points, the whole cavern will be illuminated, and the effect is wild and beautiful.

This parish with the forest forms one rectory at present, held by the Rev. Daniel Dobree; there is an endowed school, a Sunday school, and dissenting chapels with their schools.

The Forest.

All that this parish can boast of is the scenery of Petit Bo Bay and Moyer Point.

The Church

is a Gothic building, whose roof seems to have been originally small stones, imbedded in mortar, until recent repairs have nearly tiled it. It was consecrated on the 3rd of September, 1163, by Silvestre de Brunievre, Bishop of Coûtance, and dedicated to St. Margaret, upon the pinnacle of which the curate himself placed the gilded cock. There is nothing here to detain the stranger from a delightful walk to

Moyer Point,

from whence he has a delightful view of the

bold coast, passing through a ravine, with two fishermen's huts on one side, and the mingled heath and furze, soft turf and wild flowers clasping the rude rocks, round the sweeping hill, from whose pathway, at the turn of the road, a magnificent expanse of ocean is beheld. A sheltered cave at the extremity of this track gives anchorage to a group of fishing-boats, which may be hired, if the stranger would enjoy a sail to Petit Bo or Saint's Bay; or if he is an amateur of fishing, there are abundance of rock-fish, whittings, sword-fish, &c., immediately off this Point.

The road between the forest and St. Martin's is singularly uninteresting, though fertile and well cultivated, but from it there is a road branching off to

Petit Bo Bay,

one of the most beautiful in the island, and a favourite resort with pic-nic parties. The approach to it is through a deep ravine, with a streamlet, on the borders of which wild flowers grow in profusion, affording a rich harvest to the botanist, as he may there find many plants accounted rare in England. A watermill, half concealed by a group of elms, stands within a few paces of the martello tower, at the entrance of the bay, and a farmhouse where refreshment may be obtained; the Guernsey buttermilk and eggs and bacon, or if desired, doubtless, the real Guernsey "*soupe à la graisse*;" this latter, however, delicious as it is deemed by the natives, is hardly to the taste of an English palate, consisting of a quantity of cabbage boiled in water, with a spoonful of grease or piece of rancid bacon, and thickened slightly with flour

and water; nevertheless it is the daily food of the peasants, who very rarely taste butcher's meat, and when living in town, where good beef and mutton are provided from their master's table, are frequent known to pine for their "soupe à la graisse," and make it for themselves as a great treat.

CHAPTER V.

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH—JOINS THAT OF THE
TOWN, AND ST. ANDREW'S.*The Church*

is a low gothic building, with a tower, pinnacles, and lofty spire, the interior presenting a few ancient monuments; it was consecrated by Bersabel le Blanc, Bishop of Coûtance in February, 1199, in the presence of the Governors of Rennes, Honfleur, Caen, Totnes, Southampton, and upwards of eighty-four feudal lords, each displaying his banner. It must have been an imposing sight and interesting to see so many haughty warriors engaged in the solemn rite of dedicating the new-built temple to their God, and offering largely (which they all did) of their substance towards its treasury, though very few of these contributors had any personal interest in this church, being natives of England and France. (*The present rector is the Rev. R. Potenger*).

The manor-house of Saumarez is in this parish, an ancient building on the road from St. Peter's Port, with armorial supporters over the gateway; opposite to which is Bonair, the seat of Daniel De Lisle Brock, Esq., bailiff or chief magistrate of Guernsey. The shady lane on the left leads to

Doyle's Monument.

This is a plain round column of granite, ninety-

six feet in height from the base, and about four hundred feet from the level of the sea, with a winding staircase in the interior, reaching to the top, on which is a projecting square gallery secured with railings; the key of this tower is kept at a neighbouring house, and the view from the summit is well worth the ascent.

It was erected by the Guernsey States, in grateful remembrance of many public services rendered to the Island, by the late General Sir John Doyle, whilst Lieutenant-Governor of the Island, from 1803 to 1817.

The Promontory of Jerbourg,

on which are Jerbourg barracks, is immediately below the column; it was on this spot that Robert of Normandy raised a castle for the defence and protection of the inhabitants, at the same time that "Le Château des Marais," Ivy Castle, was built, but not a vestige of this remains. The office of castellan, or keeper of the castle, was held by the De Saumarez family. Tradition asserts that this castle was erected on the ruins of a Roman fortification, and several parallel ditches may be traced round it which give probability to the conjecture.

The walk round this point to

Moulin Huet,

is more beautiful than pen can describe. There is a lane leading to the cliff almost overgrown with waving fern and hanging woodbine; the briar-rose, the forget-me-nots, veronicas, the blue bell, with a

hundred other sweet wild flowers, thronging the hedges on either side, and the turf at our feet. The warbling of the thrush mingles with the sea-bird's cry, and the murmur of the wild-bee with the music of the waters below—the lights and shadows, from the broken precipitous rocks, fall on the shingly and sandy beach below, where cool, quiet resting places are offered by the dark caves; and where in hidden nooks fine deep loach ponds, and shallow pools, offer sport both to the fisher and the shell gatherer. The estate of the Vallon belonging to De Vie Carey, Esq., opens upon this delightful bay, and yet is protected from the sea-breeze by a well-wooded shrubbery. In the valley on the opposite side is a paper-manufactory and water-mill; and round the extreme point the pretty harbourage of

Saints Bay

is discovered, where formerly an archbishop of Rouen, uncle to William the Conqueror, took refuge when banished from his native country. There are some very ancient farm-houses in this neighbourhood, tenanted by families bearing the archbishop's name, Manger, and said to be his descendants. No remains of his hermitage can be traced.

This is a very fertile parish, with many good dwelling-houses and lodgings, the air being peculiarly bracing and salubrious; invalids are generally recommended to try it. The only point that remains to be noticed is

Fermain Bay;

which, being within an easy walk of the town,

and a quiet, pleasant spot, is deservedly a great favourite. The road to it winds through a well-watered valley, verdant at all seasons of the year; and a gurgling stream falls into the sea, through the shingle on the beach, which has some very fine pebbles, agates, and jaspers, amongst the sand at low water. It is defended by a martello tower and battery. The white tower on the cliff to the left is a landmark, placed there for the purpose of pointing out to mariners coming down the Great Russel, the situation of a dangerous cluster of rocks, about half way between this point and the centre of Sark, called the Lower Heads.

Taking the narrow track to the right, and following it along the cliff to the south-west point, brings the stranger to a bold rock, called Arthur's Seat, which juts out towards the sea, and gives a fine view of Fort George, the islands of Sark, Herm, and Jedthou, with the little harbour of Bec du Nez, a famous fishery station on the right, and a whole line of coast. A pleasant spot indeed it is for a quiet resting place; where both the painter's eye, and the poet's heart, may be gladdened by the beauty of earth, sea, and sky.

St. Andrew's Parish

is the only one in the island which does not in some part border on the sea.

The Church

is about two miles from town, a plain, low Gothic building, supported by buttresses, with a castel-

lated tower at the west; it was consecrated by the abbot of St. Michael, under the authority of the bishop of Côtance, on the first day of October, 1224. It is prettily situated in a valley, and the sheltered churchyard boasts of the earliest violets in the island. The parsonage-house is quite close to it. The rectors of this parish have long held a field for the service of performing mass, when the seigneur of the fief, St. Helena, holds his court; but since the Reformation the Lord's Prayer has been substituted for the mass. The Rev. William Guille is the present rector. On the road from the church of St. Peter's to St. Saviour's, but not far from it, is the manor-house of St. Helena, the residence of John Carey, Esq., and, some way beyond that, the estate of the Vaubellets, belonging to Frederick Mansell, Esq. The road here winds through a sheltered part of the country; and one of the lanes to the right leads to the village called

Le Hurel,

A collection of mere huts, rude, dirty looking cottages, but remarkable from the people who tenant it. They are a kind of half gipsy, half beggar race, bearing the name of Pipet; and kept totally distinct from every other family, because no person would intermarry with them upon any consideration. Their appearance and features are quite unlike the rest of the Guernsey peasantry, who are extremely good looking, clean, and active; whereas these Pipets may be found basking in the sun, with anything but a prepossessing exterior. The country people consider

them as wizards and witches; and at certain times of the year, about Christmas, when they are privileged to go round and beg for their *Noël*, or "*irvières*," new years' gifts, no one likes to send them away empty-handed, for fear of the consequences to themselves, their cattle, or their children.

Le Moulin de l'Echelle.

The stranger is strongly recommended to walk from St. Andrew's Church to King's Mills, by the Talbot Road; it is certainly the most picturesque in the island,—the farm-houses so neat and cheerful, the cottages so bright looking, with their mantles of myrtle and roses, and the hedges so fragrant with the flowering furze. There are coppices on the left, through which a streamlet runs for some miles, turning in its course some ancient water-mills, the first of which is called *Le Moulin de l'Echelle*, from the circumstance that, formerly, the miller was bound to the service of taking care of the ladder used at executions; which took place in this parish at the first cross roads from town, on the upper road to the Catel parish.

Le Croix au Bailiff.

This spot is called *Le Croix au Bailiff* from the following circumstance:—

At the commencement of the thirteenth century, the Bailiff of the island was one Gaultier de la Salle, who lived about half-a-mile from this place, at the *Ville au Roi*, which still may be seen with its sculptured granite door-way, and a granite

spiral staircase, tenanted only by poor people, and surrounded with out-houses, yet preserving the dignity of its age by ivy-mantled walls, and the venerable trees which hang over it. This Gaultier de la Salle had a poor neighbour, named Massey, who chiefly depended for support on the produce of a small patch of ground joining the Bailiff's estate, through which he had the right of passage to a well belonging to La Salle.

This privilege was a great annoyance to the gentleman, and he tried various means to deprive the poor man of it; but being unsuccessful in them all, he formed a wicked plan for taking away his life.

In those days theft was often a capital crime,—in some cases invariably so,—and La Salle, after hiding two of his own silver cups, and expressing very strong suspicions of his neighbour, Massey was taken up and brought to trial. His accuser being a person of such high authority, who was supported besides by corrupted witnesses, the case was soon made clear to the judges, they unanimously found poor Massey “guilty;” and came forth from the last deliberation with the sentence of death upon their lips.

There was a pause—a dead silence in the court; and the unfortunate prisoner, after vainly asserting his innocence, now awaited his condemnation hopelessly; when suddenly a noise was heard, the trampling of many feet, and a man rushed breathlessly into the court, holding up the silver cups, and exclaiming, “they are found;” he informed the judges that, having been employed that morning in removing some sheaves of corn into the barn, he and his fellow labourers had found the cups in

the middle of the rick. Hardly had he said this, than De la Salle passionately exclaimed, "Fool—did I not tell thee *not* to touch *that* rick; I knew ——." He stopped in confusion, but his words were marked. Every eye was turned on the guilty Bailiff, and the court resolved that the base accuser should suffer the *lex talionis*, or punishment which he had contrived for his victim. Massey was instantly set at liberty; and, after a short trial, Gaultier de la Salle was sentenced to death. On his way to execution, he stopped at this spot and partook of the sacrament, in remembrance of which a cross was erected, called "The Bailiff's Cross."

The spot is now only marked by a stone in the pathway, with a cross marked upon it. The place where Massey lived is called le "Courtil Massey," or Massey's Field, to this day.

The Croix au Bailiff Road.

The continuation of this road leads directly to the Catel Church, and branches off to the right down to the picturesque valley of the

Foulon;

or to the left, farther on, through some beautiful lanes, which wind over hill and dale, passing by Woodlands to King's Mills, and here and there opening upon delightful views, the sea on one side, and the richly cultivated country on the other.

CHAPTER VI.

CLIMATE.

WE are indebted to Dr. Hoskins for the following observations on the climate, &c. of Guernsey.

An account of the climate and diseases of this island cannot be more appropriately prefaced than by an extract from the highest authority on subjects of this kind. Sir James Clark, speaking of the climate of the west and south-west of France, states: "The islands of Guernsey and Jersey belong to this range of climate, and deserve some notice, being occasionally resorted to as a winter residence by invalids; and, when the cases are properly selected, often with advantage. In its physical qualities, the climate of these islands closely resembles that which is common to the neighbouring coast of France."

With all deference to the above-quoted authority, it would perhaps be more correct to consider the climate of Guernsey as intermediate between that of the adjacent coast of France and the south-western districts of England, rather than as "closely resembling" either. It is, in fact, more mild in winter than the former, and warmer at all seasons than the latter: assimilating more closely to Penzance, and possessing the same peculiarity—warmth during the night. The island also possesses the singular advantage of affording luxuries at a cheaper rate than the common necessities of life can be procured at most other places of valedudinarian resort.

The temperature is subject to frequent, but not extensive variations, seldom rising above 80° of Fahrenheit, rarely falling below 38° ; and never remaining long stationary at or below freezing point. The consequence is, that frost is not durable, and that snow never remains on the ground many days, or rather hours. Even the present winter (1841), during which a sharper frost has occurred than had been known for the last thirty or forty years, is no contradiction to the above statement. It was mentioned erroneously, in a former publication, that the temperature of Guernsey is three degrees inferior to that of Jersey. The error arose from the want of sufficient data for comparison: this want has been since supplied by Dr. Hooper's valuable work on the climate of Jersey. A more accurate estimate thus formed between the two islands, proves, that although Jersey is warmer in summer it is colder in winter. The mean annual temperature of both appears to be as nearly as possible equal, viz., rather above 53° . (*The mean in-door temperature in Guernsey for the last nine years is 56° , as observed and calculated by a gentleman of great accuracy. His observations were made daily at noon in the upper room of a house with a north-west aspect, remote from artificial heat, and with the doors and windows open. This is a strong collateral proof of the external temperature of Guernsey being above 53°*). Dr. Hooper, from careful observations made during five successive years, states, that the mean annual temperature of St. Helier's averaged $53^{\circ}.06$; that the entire range of the thermometer was 62° ; the two extremes during the above-mentioned period being 88° and 26° .

The prevailing winds during the greater part of the year are from the westward, as the shorn aspect of the trees in that direction of the coast indicates. From the period of the vernal equinox to the first week in May, keen easterly winds are frequent; and when they occur, it behoves the invalid to avoid incautious exposure, although exercise in the open air, to which the inviting aspect of the weather induces, may be indulged in. The peculiar drying effect of this kind of atmosphere, imbibing every *halitus* that transudes through the cutaneous pores, and a certain electrical state inseparable from a long continuance of easterly wind, combine to render this period of the year insidious to those whose health is delicate, however delightful the clear sky and bracing air may be to the robust.

To compensate, however, for these keen though gentle breezes, the usual concomitants of a British spring, the Guernsey summer is delightfully bland and temperate, and its delicious autumn encroaches smilingly into the month of November. So fine is the weather generally for about six weeks, at this season, that it has been proverbially denominated, "Le petit été de Saint Michel." From this period until January, the weather is mild but variable, with high, though not cold winds from the westward, accompanied by rain; a combination called in the vernacular, "Temps de Guernesey." If there happens to be any cold weather, brief intervals of it now occur until late in February, when bland weather and often warm sunshine prevail, until the middle of March brings a return of the periodical gales.

An unfounded opinion is entertained of the humidity and relaxing quality of the climate; but

the fact is, that the annual number of days entirely wet are few, and we have authority for stating that, on the whole, less rain falls here than in the south-western parts of England. The rain which does fall is rather in the form of heavy showers succeeded by sunshine, than as in some places a continuation of wet for days together; these circumstances, and the absorbing nature of the soil, enable persons even in delicate health to take exercise throughout the winter.

Whether owing to the moderate range of temperature, or from whatever cause, Guernsey may be considered a decidedly healthy place, its only epidemics being those to which childhood chiefly is liable.

Intermittent fever as an endemic is now unknown, and all other diseases arising from malaria, including typhus, are of rare occurrence. It is a singular fact that immunity from ague is comparatively recent, coeval with the recovery of a considerable tract of land by the exclusion of an arm of the sea in the lower parishes. Here however, as in other low situations along the coast, bilious, or inflammatory remittent fever occasionally occurs in seasons when great heat has succeeded to much rain.

Scarlatina, measles, and other disorders incident to childhood, are generally mild and tractable, though it occasionally happens that an epidemic assumes a severe character. About twenty years ago, scarlet fever was very fatal, being accompanied by that peculiar ulceration of throat called, by Bretonneau, *diphthérie*; and again, in the winter of 1838, it assumed a congestive form, complicated with inflammation of

the lining membrane of the frontal and other sinuses. Defluxion of acrimonious fetid mucus took place from the nostrils, and almost all cases so affected terminated fatally by the supervention of cerebral symptoms.

Pleurisy, pneumonia, peritonitis, and indeed all acute diseases of the serous tissues and parenchymatous structures are exceedingly rare in the town and its immediate vicinity. Sub-acute bronchitis, and other affections of the mucous membranes, are those which occur most frequently, as the active disorders requiring medical treatment. During the autumn diarrhoea and muco-enteritis are common, owing partly to atmospheric influence, and partly to the quantity of fruit grown in the island, and imported from France.

The most predominant malady of all is that proteiform disorder dyspepsia, popularly denominated "biliousness." It affects the peasantry more commonly than the town residents, attributable rather to the innutritious diet on which the former subsist than to climate. Vesical calculus is a rare phenomenon; and lithic acid deposits are by no means so frequent as the prevalence of dyspepsia would lead one to imagine. Disorders accompanied by the phosphatic diathesis scarcely ever fall under observation. Is it unfair to infer from these facts, and from the absence of calcareous material in the geological formation, that the place would not be unfavourable, nay, would perhaps be positively beneficial, in cases of this distressing description?

On the subject of pulmonary consumption, Dr. Hooper's assertion, as regards Jersey, is equally applicable to this island:—"The number of

deaths referrible to this disease falls considerably below the general average in other places." Of course this remark applies to genuine tubercular phthisis alone, and not to the host of diseases popularly classed under the head "decline." Those who may at first be startled by this assertion, will acknowledge its truth when they reflect on the denseness of the population in the principal towns of the two islands, the intimate family connexions which exist, and the constant intercourse taking place between all classes, whereby each case that occurs is matter of notoriety.

Having given a correct and as minute a sketch as our limits permit, of the peculiarities of this often misrepresented climate, we shall not seek to extol its virtues as a universal panacea, but content ourselves with mentioning, from long personal experience, the modifications of disease in which it has proved beneficial.

The efficacy of our bland atmosphere in dry bronchial cough has long been acknowledged; it also proves serviceable in almost all cases of irritation in the air passages, whether accompanied by increased secretion or not. It is eminently beneficial in "dry asthma," not merely palliating the symptoms, but, in young persons especially, ultimately overcoming the predisposition to the complaint. To discuss the merits of the climate in consumptive cases would be idle; change of atmosphere can only avail in the earliest dawn of the malady, and that change should be to a decidedly warm temperature. In the advanced stages the advantages should indeed be great, which induced a patient to forego the comforts of home, increased as they are by present

improved methods of regulating temperature, for the questionable benefits resulting from a change even to a more genial climate.

Persons from the northern and midland counties of England, without any specific disease, but enjoying (!), as it is called, delicate health, have latterly resorted to this island with manifest benefit; and after a sojourn of a year or two, without further medical interference than the regulation of habits, diet, &c., have been so much improved in health as to be enabled to return to their homes and resume their usual occupations. Perhaps this may have been caused by the mere transition from a cold to a warmer atmosphere,—from an inland to a maritime situation; and it appears to be a good principle for adoption in recommending change of air, to send those who have resided inland to the sea-coast, and *vice versa*.

If, as Sir James Clark says of Undercliff, more conclusive evidence in favour of climate is furnished by the growth of exotic plants than by thermometric results, we may appeal triumphantly to our gardens and shrubberies, at all seasons, for proofs of the superiority of a climate in which the orange and the fig-tree mature their fruit in the open air, the latter in exquisite perfection; where trees of *camellia japonica*, of vast extent, are covered with blossoms from October to April; where the myrtle, the *hydrangea*, the *geranium*, the *mimosa paradoxa*, “and other plants which grow with reluctance, or not at all, in the mildest districts of England, pass the winter without difficulty, and emulate in summer the luxuriance they possess in their native climates.”

CHAPTER VII.

LAWS AND GOVERNMENT, &c.

THIS island is governed by a singular mixture of Norman and English laws.

Soon after the establishment of the French monarchy, the Norman isles were placed under the direction of a Count. Count Loyescon was Governor in the reigns of Clotaire and Cherebent, about the year 560. At that time, and long afterwards, they were regulated by the feudal system.

King John, by a constitution which he gave them, appointed a royal Court, which was empowered to judge all causes arising in the island. Appeals were to be made from the feudal Courts to this new institution; which, by its encroachments, soon deprived the former of most of its powers.

Since that time the sovereign of England has been acknowledged in these islands as the supreme authority, in the same degree that they once owned allegiance to the Dukes of Normandy; but the power exercised is neither unlimited or despotic, for the island preserves its privileges of judging by its own laws—of a free trade with all countries—and of total exemption from *taxes*. The sovereign of England cannot make a new law, or abolish any of the established customs, though he reserves to himself the final decision in all civil cases where appeal is made from the judgment of the court.

The Legislative Power

is vested in the hands of the States, which consist of the administrative States, and the elective States.

The Administrative States are composed of

The Bailiff and twelve Jurats . . .	13
The Rectors of parishes, or beneficed clergy . . .	8
The King's Procureur . . .	1
One Constable from each parish . . .	10
	<hr/>
	32

This body is properly a general council of the island, wherein every inhabitant is supposed to be represented, and which is or ought to be the sole legislative authority.

They are convened by a written notice of convocation, issued by the Bailiff, and communicated to every member of the body, with a notice of the subjects to be discussed.

The Elective States are composed of

The Bailiff and twelve Jurats . . .	13
Rectors of parishes . . .	8
The King's Procureur . . .	1
Two Constables from each parish . . .	20
Twenty Douzeniers from St. Peter's Port . . .	20
Sixteen ditto from the Vale parish . . .	16
Twelve from each of the other eight parishes . . .	96
	<hr/>

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This body is assembled only to elect Jurats and the King's Sheriff.

The Bailiff is elected by the Sovereign, and a salary of £300 per ann., payable out of the local crown revenue, is attached to the office. The Jurats are, as we have seen, elected by the States and receive no salary; it is understood that they serve for life, the consent of the States, and the sanction of an order in council, being requisite to their discharge. They are chosen from amongst the most distinguished, discreet, wise, loyal, and rich of the inhabitants, no matter what may have been their previous pursuits.

The Officers attached to the court are an Attorney General, a Solicitor or Advocate General, a Greffier or Clerk, a Prevost, a Serjeant, and there are also Six Advocates, who are appointed by the Bailiff and Jurats.

These officers administer justice three times a week in term time, and once a week out of term, or oftener if required. There are three terms in the year,

The first or Christmas Term begins the first Monday after the 15th of January.

The second or Easter Term, on the first Monday after the 15th of May.

The third or Michaelmas Term, on the first Monday after the 29th of September, each of which continues six weeks. This court has power of life and death, except in cases of treason, coining, or actual assault upon the Bailiff, when a direct application must be made to Her Majesty's Government.

On the first day or opening of each Term, called the Chief Pleas, bye-laws and ordinances are made, which have the immediate effect of law.

The Mobiliare Courts, in which pleas are de-

terminated for moveables and chattels, common debts sued for, and executions obtained by creditors, are held on Mondays; the lower parishes, viz. St. Peter's Port, St. Sampson's, and the Vale, being attended to one week, and the upper and remaining parishes on the following Monday, and so on alternately.

The Plaids d'Heritage, or Court of Heritage, is of great antiquity. It must be held by the Bailiff and three of the Jurats at least, and takes place on every other Tuesday in the Term, beginning with the second Tuesday. In this court are determined all suits relative to real personal property.

The Criminal Court is held on Saturday, when police cases are disposed of; and the Admiralty Court, which takes into consideration the decision of maritime contracts, freights, insurance, and all cases of great urgency, particularly arrests, whether of person or effects, is also held on Saturday.

The Tenure of Property.

Farms are sold not for a certain sum of money as in England, but for so many quarters of wheat to be paid annually; the relations of the proprietor may, within a year after the first agreement, claim the property, and may have it on paying the amount for which it has been parted with. The following are some of the local customs referring to this point.

Renunciation and Cession.—A person who from losses in trade or other unavoidable calamity, finds himself insolvent, may avail himself of the privilege of *Cession*, which is done by appearing in open

court, declaring his renunciation of all his property, and swearing that he will deliver all his moveables (his clothes, bed, and arms excepted) to and for the benefit of his creditors, and that if Providence should enable him hereafter to pay his just debts, he will do so. Formerly a person thus renouncing wore a green cap and divested himself of his girdle; but this humiliating act has been discontinued for some years.

Saisie.—This is a remedy granted to a creditor when his debtor becomes insolvent. There are three kinds of *Saisie*: the *Saisie Mobilière*, when, before the renunciation, the creditor has obtained an act of the court, and takes possession of the debtor's estate, the revenue of which he applies towards the liquidating of his own claim, the debtor still retaining the property of the estate: the *Saisie Héritaital*, when the debtor has renounced, or by process of law has been forced to give up his estate in favour of his creditors, of which the said *Saisie* becomes administrator without prejudice to his own personal claims. The *Saisie* becomes *propriétaire*, when he who held the *Saisie Mobilière*, or *Héritaital*, has by some act which has been deemed binding made it his own, or when, in the regular process, one of the creditors has accepted the *Saisie*. In either case the *Saisie propriétaire* is in the place of the original debtor, and answerable for all the debts which can be proved.

Retraites.—The origin of this custom seems to have been the Mosaic law. When any person alienates his inheritance by sale or rent, if any part of the consideration for such assignment is paid, or agreed to be paid in money, the next of

kindred, and if he or she refuses, or neglects to claim his or her right, the next in rotation, in like manner to the seventh degree of consanguinity, may at any time do so, until the purchaser is appointed by the court, at one of the fixed days regularly held for such purposes, or within one year, if no such appropriation has taken place, upon payment of the sum *bond fide* paid upon the purchase.

Land cannot by law be disposed of by will, but must descend to the heirs-at-law; or in default of these to the King or Lord of the Manor. A father cannot by will give any advantage to one child over another, even in reference to his personal property. A husband acquires no permanent right over his wife's estate; if she leaves issue, he enjoys the property for life; but should she die without having had a child born alive, the estate, immediately on her death, reverts to the heirs-at-law, in the same manner as if she had never been married.

With regard to the division of property amongst brothers and sisters, a new code of laws has been lately established, drawn up by the States, and confirmed by her Majesty in Council, which, however, has not given general satisfaction; they are as follow:

ARTICLE I.

The right of the sons to the *vingtième*, or twentieth part of the estate, is abolished. The eldest son's right to the *préciput* shall be continued, subject, however, to the modifications stated in the Articles that follow.

ARTICLE II.

In successions to real property in a direct line, when sons and daughters succeed together, they shall share, after the *préciput* of the eldest son has been taken, the sons two-thirds, the daughters one-third; excepting in cases where, by this method, the portion of a son would exceed double that of a daughter, in which case the portion of the sons shall be reduced to double the portion of each of the daughters; excepting also in cases where, by this method, the portion of a daughter would exceed that of a son, in which latter cases the sons and daughters shall share in equal portions.

ARTICLE III.

In successions to personal property, the elder-ship shall be one-seventh of the household furniture, after the third of the widow has been taken; and also all family portraits, and pieces of plate, or other objects given to the father, or other ancestors, by public bodies.

ARTICLE IV.

In direct successions, when there shall be only daughters to share, the youngest one will make the lots, after which they shall choose according to seniority.

ARTICLE V.

The *préciput* of the eldest son shall not extend beyond a single enclosure, notwithstanding such enclosure may not contain the quantity of land

usually given as *préciput*, which is from fourteen to twenty-two perches.

ARTICLE VI.

When an enclosure on which the eldest son has taken his *préciput* shall not contain one-third of the land to be divided, the said *préciput* included, the Douzeniers of the parish shall assign him, should he require it, besides the said enclosure, land to the extent of the said third, in such part of the estate as they shall think proper. And the said eldest son shall remunerate his co-heirs for the value of the said third, (the *préciput* excepted), according to an estimate that shall be made by the said Douzeniers.

ARTICLE VII.

The eldest son shall take no *préciput* on the estate of the survivor of his father or mother, unless he have caused a valuation to be made, by the Douzeniers of the parish, of the *préciput* already taken by him on the estate of his first deceased parent, at the period when he took it; and he shall bring back the said value, that it may be divided, if he intends taking the second *préciput*. The valuation shall be made by the said Douzeniers, both in rents and in money, so that the said eldest son may have the choice to bring back the value in either way. If the value be brought back in rents, those rents shall be assignable during forty years, in the same manner as all other rents created to equalize lots among co-heirs. A grandson who shall already have taken a *préciput* on the estate of his father and mother, may always take

in the succession of a grandfather or grandmother, the *préciput* to which his father (if he was the eldest son) would have had a right, in the same manner, and on the same conditions, with respect to the co-heirs of his said father. And it shall be optional with him to divide it with his consanguin brothers or sisters, or to keep it himself, on bringing back the value of that which he already possesses.

ARTICLE VIII.

The houses, buildings, and lands, situated within the barriers of the town, shall be divided between co-heirs in a direct line, in the manner indicated in Article 2, without a *préciput* being allowed to the eldest son. The limits of the barriers shall be traced as follows:—All properties found to the left of the line, traced as far as the sea, will be included in the barriers, viz., the line to commence on the sea shore at the Long-store, passing in front of the said building, taking the road leading to St. John's Church,—through the Amballes, as far as the road leading to the Cotils,—through the Cotils road to the east of Mr. Tupper's estate, and to the south of Castle Carey,—then descending by Vauxlorens pump as far as the south-west wall of the Town Hospital,—following the line of the said wall as far as Hospital-street, ascending that street,—passing in front of the principal entrance of St. James's Church,—up Grange-road as far as Vauvert-road,—by the top of Vauvert to the west of the house belonging to the heirs of the late Wm. Le Cocq, Esq.,—descending the lane leading to the Petites Fontaines to the east of the land belonging to Mr. J. Crick. From this point the line will cross the

lands in a straight direction as far as Mount-Durant pump,—and from thence, also in a straight direction, to the east angle of the Charoterie pond,—then ascend Park-lane steps, descend Vardes-road, and through Havelet-road as far as the sea.

ARTICLE IX.

Properties situated within the barriers of the town, becoming divisible in direct successions, shall previously be valued by the Douzeniers of the town, and each of them forming a lot with its dependencies shall be successively offered, at the price of the valuation, first to the sons, and afterwards to the daughters, according to seniority. If the eldest son chooses the first lot, the second shall be first offered to the second son, and so on in this manner. If the eldest son refuses the first lot, he shall have the choice of the second, and so on in this manner. Such of the lots as are refused by all the co-heirs at this price, shall be sold by public auction for account of the co-heirs.

ARTICLE X.

Married daughters shall have a right to share in the successions of their father and mother, provided they bring back to the division the capital they may have received from the parent whose succession is about to be shared. But it shall always be optional with them to retain their capital, and refuse to share in the succession.

ARTICLE XI.

In collateral successions to *propres*, neither males nor their descendants shall exclude females or their

descendants; but the relatives of both sexes belonging to the line whence the property descends, shall divide the estate by branches, in the same proportion as in successions in the direct line.

ARTICLE XII.

In collateral successions to personal property, and purchased real property, neither males nor their descendants shall exclude females nor their descendants in parity of degree; but the nearest of kin to the deceased, in parity of degree, both males and females, shall share the property in the same proportions as property of this nature, whether personal or real, would be shared in successions in the direct line; and representation of degree shall be allowed when nephews and nieces shall come to the succession of an uncle or aunt with the brothers and sisters of the deceased, and not otherwise, in which case the said nephews and nieces shall subdivide among themselves, in the same manner, that portion of the succession which would have fallen to their father or mother, had he or she been alive.

ARTICLE XIII.

Ascendants, having no descendants living, shall inherit the personal property and purchased real property of the last of their descendants. In ascending successions, the father shall be preferred to the mother, and the paternal to the maternal line in parity of degree. In the same cases as above, the ascendants shall also inherit respectively the inherited real property of their line only. The father shall, in all cases, have the right to take from the estate of his child, deceased with-

out descendants, such advances in anticipation of his own death as he may have made him, and for which he has obtained an acknowledgment in writing, or an act of court stating the advance so made.

ARTICLE XIV.

Every person leaving no descendants shall be at liberty to dispose by will, or by gift, to take effect at his death, of the whole of his purchased real property; and also in the same manner of his inherited real property, provided he have no relatives in the second degree, exclusively belonging to the line whence that inherited real property has been derived.

ARTICLE XV.

The will of the real property shall be made distinct from that of the personal property.

ARTICLE XVI.

Every instrument giving real property to be enjoyed at the donor's death, and every legacy of real property, shall be signed by the donor or testator, in the presence of two jurats of the Royal Court,—or before the bailiff and two jurats in the case of a wife under coverture, whose oath shall be required. The instrument thus authenticated may nevertheless be changed or modified at any time by another similar instrument; it may even be destroyed, without any formality, by the donor or testator.

ARTICLE XVII.

Every will of real property may be deposited by the testator himself at the greffe of the Royal

Court, on paying two shillings and sixpence to the greffier. The testator may require the will to be put under a sealed envelope; in which case this envelope shall be put in presence of the greffier, who shall assure himself that the instrument thus secured is really the will of the party depositing it. This will shall at any time be delivered up, without payment, on the demand of the testator.

ARTICLE XVIII.

Any person shall be at liberty to obtain permission from the Royal Court, on furnishing proof of the decease of an individual, to examine at the greffe whether the deceased has deposited there a will. For the reading of the will, should any be found, the greffier shall charge two shillings; after which any person may have the will read on paying one shilling to the greffier.

ARTICLE XIX.

After the decease of a testator, the legatees, or one of them, shall obtain permission from the Royal Court to cause the will to be registered on the book of contracts, which permission shall be granted after proof of the said decease, without prejudice to the rights of others.

ARTICLE XX.

After the registration of a will, the greffier may give copy thereof to any one, as of a contract, and at the same cost,—but the original shall always remain deposited at the greffe.

ARTICLE XXI.

In the event of a universal legacy, that is to say, when the testator shall have given to one or

several persons the whole of his real property disposable by will, or the residue thereof, if there are other legacies, the universal or residuary legatees shall be entitled to take possession of the entire real property disposable by will, without being obliged to ask delivery thereof from the heirs.

ARTICLE XXII.

Universal legatees, that is to say, those to whom the testator shall have bequeathed a given share of the real property which the law allowed him to dispose of by will, shall be bound to ask the division thereof from the heirs or residuary legatees, as the case may be, which latter shall be entitled to seize or possess themselves of the property.

ARTICLE XXIII.

The special legatee, that is to say, one to whom a definite object shall have been bequeathed, shall be bound to ask the delivery thereof from the heirs, or residuary legatees, as the case may be.

ARTICLE XXIV.

The special legatee shall not be liable to anything beyond the real charges to which the property bequeathed to him was specially held, unless the other properties of the estate should be insufficient to pay the testator's debts.

ARTICLE XXV.

Universal legatees shall be liable, in connection with the heirs of the residuary legatees, for their proportion of such real charges as are due on the

whole estate generally, and to which no separate part thereof is specifically liable. They shall, in the same manner, be liable for their proportion of the excess of personal debts, after all the personal property of the estate has been applied to the discharge of the same.

ARTICLE XXVI.

Within six months from his being put in possession, the legatee shall deliver to each of the rent-holders to which the property bequeathed to him is indebted, a copy, under the seal of the bailiwick, of the will, or of the part thereof that concerns him. If he is not the sole universal or residuary legatee, he must deliver a copy, thus authenticated, of the "*Bille de Partage*," or other document, correctly defining the part of the estate bequeathed to him, and the debts due upon it. In default of his doing so within the said period, the heirs, in order to discharge themselves of their responsibility towards the rent-holders, may make the delivery of the said instruments, and, in that case, shall recover all the expenses they may be at, and half the amount thereof besides, from the legatee. The rent-holders themselves may also, after the same period, procure the said instruments, and exercise the same right of recovery against the legatee.

ARTICLE XXVII.

The right of redemption is abolished, with regard to all real property disposed of by judicial public auctions.

ARTICLE XXVIII.

A married woman shall have no hypothecation for her dower, on any part of the estate of her husband's ancestor (notwithstanding he may have consented to the marriage), unless the said ancestor have expressly granted her the said hypothecation by a special judicial contract.

ARTICLE XXIX.

A mother, in the same manner as a father, shall not be at liberty to give, by will, to one child more than to another. Fathers and mothers may order the proportion of their married daughters to be placed in trust, and the dividend to be paid to such daughters during their coverture,—well understood that, if they survive their said husbands, the capital shall be transferred to the said daughters, and that if they die before their husbands, the capital shall be transferred to their heirs, unless the said daughters should, in cases where this is allowed, have willed away the said capital.

ARTICLE XXX.

Articles 1, 2, and 8 shall not apply to families in which the eldest of the children, living at the opening of the succession, shall have attained the age of fourteen years when the present law is promulgated. Article 7 shall not apply to eldest sons having attained the age of fourteen years at the said period.

MILITARY AUTHORITY.

In ancient times the government of this island was committed to persons of the highest rank and

trust in the realm; sometimes to princes of the blood royal, at which period both civil and military power were vested in the hands of the same individual, who, however, employed a deputy, and usually left the administration of justice in his hands, with the title of Bailiff or Guardian. The governorship was then a grant of the islands, with all their revenues, for a certain number of years, or a life-time. They were granted thus by Richard I. to his brother John; by Henry V. to his brother the Duke of Bedford; by Henry VI. to his uncle the Duke of Gloucester; and the title was also borne by the Earl of Salisbury, Lord de Grey, Otho de Grandison, and other nobles, until 1672, when they ceased to reside in the island, and governed by Lieutenant-Governors.

In later years this high office became merely nominal, and entirely separate from the judicial authority, the governors received the crown revenues, and did not interfere with the local powers at all. Sir William Keppel was the last governor, and since his death, in 1834, the governorship has been abolished, and the revenues placed at the disposal of the Lords of the Treasury.

The present Lieutenant-Governor, Sir James Douglas, is appointed by the Crown as Commander-in-Chief of the forces in Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark; he grants commissions to officers in the militia, has the patronage of all the parochial livings, and a deliberative voice, but no vote, in the meetings of the States, and also of the Chief Pleas of the Court.

Table-money is allowed him, and four militia officers as aides-de-camp.

CHAPTER VIII.

AGRICULTURE AND FLORICULTURE.

THE arable, pasture, orchard and garden land, is estimated at about 10,000 English acres, divided into very small farms, containing from about thirty to a hundred vergées. The Guernsey vergée is forty perches; and two vergées and a half are rather more than one English acre. The extreme neatness and economy of the land will be remarked by the stranger: not a foot of ground is lost, even in the hedges, which supply fuel in the beautiful flowering furze, and which are frequently planted with shrubs, or kept as a flower bank, when no other ground can be spared. The usual rotation of crops is as follows: wheat, barley, clover, and parsnips, which order has been preserved for centuries; the latter crop is preceded by a great feast, called, *La grande Kerrue*, or *Charrue*, which takes place in February and March, when the farmers plough for parsnips; and, as they would not upon any consideration give up or *improve* the heavy plough which requires so many horses to draw it, it is customary to invite the neighbouring farmers, who each bring either bullocks or horses to assist in the arduous task; the occasion is quite a festival, and the day one of rare gossiping and merriment. It is not at all unusual to see two yoke of oxen and twelve horses to the great plough; whilst a smaller one, with a less number, follows in another track; and the sight is a strange one to the English farmer.

The land is generally manured with sea-weed and weed-ashes; sea-sand and salt are also sometimes employed. The soil is, in most parts, a fine gravelly or sandy loam, abundantly fertile, and well watered with remarkably pure streams and springs; and the average crops are more abundant than in most countries.

Wheat.

In England the average produce of wheat, according to Young, Cobbett, and various agricultural societies, is from twenty-one to twenty-three or four bushels per acre. In Guernsey it is *thirty-three*; and it has been ascertained upon the highest authority, (that of our present bailiff), that fifty-four and *fifty-five* bushels have been the produce of an acre of ground at St. Martin's.

Hay-crops average three tons and a half, English weight, per acre.

Parsnips, which are very successful here, yield about twenty-two tons per English acre.

Potatoes,—the average crop is fourteen tons to the English acre, but many fields are known to have yielded the astonishing quantity of twenty tons per acre.

Orchards.

The orchards are very productive; an immense quantity of cider is made in the island; it is the principal beverage of the peasantry and farmers, yet the surplus exported to England averages 28,000 gallons per annum.

Many varieties of the melon ripen here; the superiority of the Chaumontel pear is well-known, which are sent to England in great quantities.

Fig-trees and vines bear even the wintry winds without shelter, and produce abundantly; but the latter only come to perfection in a greenhouse. The grapes which were exported last year, particularly some grown by Savary Brock, Esq., and presented by him to her Majesty, were certainly never surpassed in size and flavour in any climate.

The stranger has only to visit our fruit-market, in any of the summer months, to see how abundantly we are supplied with the best kinds of small fruit; the finest flavoured strawberries being often sold at a penny per pound; currants at twopence per pound.

Floriculture.

In Guernsey, every cottager is a gardener, every village almost is a shrubbery, where the most delicate and tender shrubs grow luxuriantly; geraniums run up the cottage walls, supporting their bright scarlet clusters on myrtle boughs; the beautiful "*fuschia coccinea*" lives hardily side by side with the "*verbena tryphillæ*," which in England is a greenhouse plant, and *here* becomes a tree of twelve or even eighteen feet in height, with its fragrant branches spreading out on all sides, reaching to the ground.

The magnolia grandiflora blossoms freely in many parts of the island, but no where so luxuriantly as at Woodlands, in the Catel parish, where it is a noble tree, twenty feet in height, and eight feet in girth, covered in the month of September with magnificent flowers. Hydrangeas are common all over the country; myrtles and roses cover every cottage wall; and the amaryllis sarniensis, or Guernsey lily, is too well known to be described.

Every garden has a bed of these lovely flowers, and in many places they increase so rapidly as to overrun the garden ground.

The florist will be highly gratified by attending our horticultural shows, which take place several times during the summer, and are held in the fish-market, where fruits, flowers, and vegetables are displayed to great advantage.

Amongst the latter, it may surprise the stranger to observe the luxuriance of our cabbage-plants—one species of which attains to the height of six or eight feet, and, as it most commonly grows in orchards, may be seen resting its round, heavy head on the topmost branches of a dwarf apple-tree; the stalks of these cabbages are rarely straight, unless thus supported. They are finest in St. Andrew's parish and in Sark.

CHAPTER IX.

TAXATION—QUEEN'S REVENUES—HARBOUR
DUES—CURRENCY, ETC.*Taxation.*

THERE is one regular tax upon the natives of the island, in which every one is laid under contribution according to his means, and is assessed not only for the value of whatever he may possess in the island, but also for the amount of what he may hold in the British or Foreign funds, the only exception allowed being that of real property in England, upon which it is presumed that a tax is already paid. It is essentially a tax on realized property, and not upon industry,—unproductive capital being assessed, whilst pensions, salaries, professional incomes, and half-pay are exempted.

The standard by which it is measured is termed a “quarter,” from wheat having been the original standard of value. A “quarter” is now valued at 20*l.*, and, taking one year with another, the annual tax for parochial purposes may be computed at sixpence per quarter. This covers *every* demand; and no one is annoyed for poor-rate, lighting, watching, window or house tax.

All monies required for general purposes are raised by an impost on spirituous liquors.

The Queen's Revenue.

This consists of the great tithes of all corn, grain and flax, the growth of the island, and in

some parts the champart is also levied; first, the tenth sheaf for tithe, and the eleventh for champart when the fief belongs to the crown. Champart implies that part reserved by the lords of the manors and fiefs, by way of chief rent, which are generally let out or farmed at certain rates by private individuals.

The chief rents, and rents paid in corn and money, with the customs, anchorage, tonnage on vessels, wrecks at sea, amercements of court, forfeitures in estates, goods, chattels, &c., constitute the chief revenues of the crown in Guernsey.

Church Revenues.

The church revenues consist of the small tithes and champart, together with norvals or tithe on lands, brought under cultivation since the Roman Catholic exactions, and they are different in almost every parish.

St. Peter's Port.—A seventh of tithe and champart.

St. Martin's.—Do. do. do.

The Catel.—Ninth of tithe, or full tithes of a certain portion of the parish.

The Forest.—A ninth of tithes and champart.

Torteval.—A third of tithe.

St. Saviour's.—The norvals and tenths; about 600 sheaves.

St. Andrew's.—A fourth of tithe and champart.

St. Peter's in the Wood.—A third of tithe.

The Vale.—Five of the King's tithe only.

St. Sampson's.—Five of both.

The rectors have also a full disme or tithe of all the apples, pears, cider, honey, calves, colts, pigs, lambs, geese, and fish; but no tithe whatever is

due, either to the crown or rector, for hay, clover, lucerne, potatoes, parsnips, cabbage, or other vegetables.

Harbour Dues.

Vessels registered in this island, and belonging to natives or to persons naturalized by ordinances of the Royal Court, *pay nothing*; all others pay as follows:

			Anchorage.		Chainage.	
			s.	d.	s.	d.
All vessels	under	10 tons	..	0 6	....	0 6
„	from	10 to 20 do	....	1 0	....	1 0
„	„	20 to 30 do	....	1 6	....	1 6
„	„	30 to 40 do	....	2 0	....	2 0
„	„	40 to 50 do	....	3 0	....	3 0
„	„	50 to 60 do	....	4 0	....	4 0
„	„	60 to 80 do	....	5 0	....	5 0
„	„	80 to 100 do	....	6 0	....	6 0
„	„	100 to 150 do	....	7 0	....	7 0
„	„	150 to 200 do	....	7 6	....	7 6
„	„	250 to 300 & above	9	0	....	9 0

The anchorage and chainage are paid by every vessel coming into harbour; the chainage is not paid by those who do not come into it.

Tonnage Dues.

British vessels *not registered here* pay 6d. per ton for all goods landed and loaded.

Foreign vessels, having treaties of reciprocity, pay 6d. per ton on the tonnage of vessels measured as British tonnage. All other foreign vessels pay 2s. per ton, on the goods loaded and unloaded.

British vessels coming here from any French

port pay 6*d.* per ton on the tonnage of the vessel.

Fishing vessels and yachts pay no dues of any kind, excepting the pass.

Three doubles (three-eighths of a penny) are paid per quarter on all coals landed here.

Vessels exporting coals pay no tonnage dues.

HARBOUR DUES.

St. Peter's Port.

All wines landed here, whether for inhabitants or for strangers' account, pay a duty of fifteen *sous* per ton to the States.

St. Sampson's Harbour.

In virtue of her Majesty's Order in Council, July 31, 1839,

1. Twopence per ton on all stones, or other goods, loaded on board of all vessels belonging to the island or otherwise, in the parishes of St. Sampson and the Vale; the said twopence per ton to be payable by the owners or masters of the said vessels.

2. One penny per ton on all stones loaded for exportation; within the said parishes, in any boat or vessel, to be payable by the merchant or other person loading the said stones.

All vessels clearing out, *whether registered or not*, pay two shillings for the pass, which dues belong to the lieutenant-governor.

Currency.

The legal currency of the island, or that in

which sales of real property, and fines attached to the infraction of local laws, as stated in title-deeds and in ordinances, is the old currency of towns in Normandy, now called Tournois currency, and having but a nominal existence.

Of this money 14*l.* are equal to 1*l.* sterling; but

The Guernsey Circulating Medium

is the modern French coin: five franc pieces, two franc pieces, francs and half francs, with a local specie called *doubles*, of which eight go to a penny English.

Twenty-four francs are made to represent one pound sterling.

The real exchange at par between the French coin and British sterling, being, however, 25 francs 22 centimes to the pound, or $1\frac{1}{4}$ franc more than is required to constitute a pound sterling, Guernsey currency, it follows that there is a difference of 12*d.* in the pound, or 5 per cent., between a Guernsey pound sterling, and a British pound sterling. Hence there is in Guernsey a constant premium in favour of British sterling, varying according to the scarcity of bills on London, from 5, $5\frac{1}{2}$, or 6 per cent.

Banking Companies.

Guernsey Banking Company, 29, High Street.

Guernsey Commercial Banking Company, 22, High Street.

The chief business of these companies is to draw and cash bills on London and Paris, &c.; to discount Promissory Notes, and advance money.

The banks are open every day (Sundays and

holydays excepted) from ten o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

Money Table.

The following Table for converting francs into sterling, will be found very useful to strangers.

Fr. £ s. d.	Fr. £ s. d.	Fr. £ s. d.	Fr. £ s. d.
1. 0 0 10	37. 1 10 10	73. 3 0 10	109. 4 10 10
2. 0 1 8	38. 1 11 8	74. 3 1 8	110. 4 11 8
3. 0 2 6	39. 1 12 6	75. 3 2 6	111. 4 12 6
4. 0 3 4	40. 1 13 4	76. 3 3 4	112. 4 13 4
5. 0 4 2	41. 1 14 2	77. 3 4 2	113. 4 14 2
6. 0 5 0	42. 1 15 0	78. 3 5 0	114. 4 15 0
7. 0 5 10	43. 1 15 10	79. 3 5 10	115. 4 15 10
8. 0 6 8	44. 1 16 8	80. 3 6 8	116. 4 16 8
9. 0 7 6	45. 1 17 6	81. 3 7 6	117. 4 17 6
10. 0 8 4	46. 1 18 4	82. 3 8 4	118. 4 18 4
11. 0 9 2	47. 1 19 2	83. 3 9 2	119. 4 19 2
12. 0 10 0	48. 2 0 0	84. 3 10 0	120. 5 0 0
13. 0 10 10	49. 2 0 10	85. 3 10 10	125. 5 4 2
14. 0 11 8	50. 2 1 8	86. 3 11 8	130. 5 8 4
15. 0 12 6	51. 2 2 6	87. 3 12 6	135. 5 12 6
16. 0 13 4	52. 2 3 4	88. 3 13 4	140. 5 16 8
17. 0 14 2	53. 2 4 2	89. 3 14 2	145. 6 0 10
18. 0 15 0	54. 2 5 0	90. 3 15 0	150. 6 5 0
19. 0 15 10	55. 2 5 10	91. 3 15 10	155. 6 9 2
20. 0 16 8	56. 2 6 8	92. 3 16 8	160. 6 13 4
21. 0 17 6	57. 2 7 6	93. 3 17 6	165. 6 17 6
22. 0 18 4	58. 2 8 4	94. 3 18 4	170. 7 1 8
23. 0 19 2	59. 2 9 2	95. 3 19 2	175. 7 5 10
24. 1 0 0	60. 2 10 0	96. 4 0 0	180. 7 10 0
25. 1 0 10	61. 2 10 10	97. 4 0 10	185. 7 14 2
26. 1 1 8	62. 2 11 8	98. 4 1 8	190. 7 18 4
27. 1 2 6	63. 2 12 6	99. 4 2 6	195. 8 2 6
28. 1 3 4	64. 2 13 4	100. 4 3 4	200. 8 6 8
29. 1 4 2	65. 2 14 2	101. 4 4 2	300. 12 10 0
30. 1 5 0	66. 2 15 0	102. 4 5 0	400. 16 13 4
31. 1 5 10	67. 2 15 10	103. 4 5 10	500. 20 16 8
32. 1 6 8	68. 2 16 8	104. 4 6 8	600. 25 0 0
33. 1 7 6	69. 2 17 6	105. 4 7 6	700. 29 3 4
34. 1 8 4	70. 2 18 4	106. 4 8 4	800. 33 6 8
35. 1 9 2	71. 2 19 2	107. 4 9 2	900. 37 10 0
36. 1 10 0	72. 3 0 0	108. 4 10 0	1000. 41 13 4

PRICES CURRENT IN GUERNSEY.

The great influx of strangers during late years has certainly rendered Guernsey a more expensive place than it was formerly, and some things will be seen in the following scale nominally to average about the London prices; such as meat, which varies from 5*d.* to 8*d.* per lb.; though, in reality, it is cheaper, from the difference of weight; the Guernsey lb. being one-eighth more than the English lb.; and this should be remembered in making household calculations.

Groceries, wines, spirits, &c., are very considerably cheaper; so are oats, beans, and other food for horses, hay excepted; which, besides the absence of all duty on horses, carriages, or groom—and no toll-gates, the roads being kept in excellent repair by the States—render the island still a more economical place of residence than could be found in any part of England with the same advantages of situation and good society.

House rent varies from 25*l.* to 50*l.* per annum, unfurnished, with garden and greenhouse; or, from 50*l.* to 100*l.* furnished,—of course, tax free.

PRICES OF WINES PER DOZEN (BOTTLES NOT INCLUDED).

French Red Wines.

Claret, Château Margaux	} 50 <i>s.</i>
„ La Fitte, La Tour	

Claret, La Rose, Leoville	42s.
„ La Tour de Carnet	} 36
„ Lafou Rochet, Liversan	
„ St. Julien, St. Estephe	24s. 30
„ St. Emilion	15s. 20
„ Bas Medoc	8s. 12
Hermitage	48
Côte Rôtie	44
Burgundy, Chambertin	48
„ Baume	36
„ Moulin à Vent	54
Cornas	30
Château Neuf du Pape	12s. 14
Tavel	12s. 15
Rousillon, doux	10s. 12
„ sec	10s. 12
„ Masdeu	10s. 12
St. George	8s. 10
Montagne	7s. 8

French White Wines.

Champaign, White and Pink	36s. 50s.
„ Piuts	26
Hermitage	48
Château Grillé	36
Haut Sauterne	30s. 36
Haut Barsac	30s. 36
Sauterne	24
Barsac	24
Chablis	30
Grave	12s. 20
Muscat de Rivesaltes	26
„ Frontignan	12s. 18
„ Beziers	10

Roussillon, doux	8s. 10s. 12s.
„ sec	8s. 10

Portugal and other Wines.

Madeira, Lond. Part. E. I.	32s.
„ „ old	28
„ „ 2d.	20
„ Fine Malmsey	36
Port, 1st	24s. 26
„ 2nd.	16s. 20
Ampurdam	8s. 10
Benicarlo	8s. 10
Hock	44
Sherry, 1st	26s. 35
„ 2nd	20
„ Malaga	8s. 10s. 12
Mountain	10s. 12
Teneriffe	12s. 16
Marsala	10s. 12s. 16
Lisbon	18

Liqueurs.

Crème de Noyau	} 3s. per bottle.
„ Noyau rouge	
„ Fine Orange.	
„ Citron.	
„ Mocha.	
„ Cinnamome	
„ Framboise	
„ des Barbades.	
Parfait Amour	
Ratafia de Cinq Fruits	
Anisette Double	
Jamaica Shrub	

Spirits per Gallon.

Cognac Brandy	6s. 0d.
Hollands	3s. 4d.
Jamaica Rum	5s. 0d.

MEAT, BREAD, POULTRY, ETC.

	Per lb.
Beef	5d. to 8d.
Mutton	6d. to 8d.
Pork, by the side	5d. to 5½d.
Do., retail	6d. to 7d.
Do., salted	6d. to 8d.
Bacon	8d. to 9d.
Veal	6d. to 8d.
Lamb	7d. to 8d.
Butter	14d. to 18d.
Bread	1½d. to 2½d.
Eggs, per dozen	8d. to 10d.
Potatoes, per bushel	1s. 3d.
Turkeys	3s. to 7s.
Geese	2s. to 2s. 8d.
Ducks, per couple	2s. 4d. to 3s.
Fowls	2s. 6d. to 4s.
Chickens	2s. 6d. to 3s.
Pigeons	1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.

N.B. The Guernsey lb. weighs 1½ oz. more than the English.

Tobacco and Cigars.

	Per lb.
Best Turkey	4s.
Common Rag	10d.

Best Real Havannah Cigars, per hundred	10s.
Cubas	do. 8s.
Dutch	do. ... 2s. 6d.

Snuff.

Per lb.

Real Bolangaro	4s.
Real Strasburg	4s.
Princessa	2s.
Welsh	3s.
Rappee	1s. 2d.

Groceries, &c.

Moist Sugars	4d. to 6d.
Lump and Loaf	5½d. to 7d.
Souchong Teas	3s. to 5s.
Green do.	5s. to 7s.
Gunpowder do.	7s. to 8s.
Coffee	1s. to 1s. 2d.
Tapioca	6d.
Rice	4d. and 4½d.
Arrow Root	1s. 6d.
Zante Currants	8d.
English Starch	10d.
French do.	6d.

Soap and Candles.

Yellow Soap	4d. to 6d.
Windsor do.	1s. 2d.
Wax Candles	2s. 6d.
Moulds	8d.
Kensington	9d.
Rush Candles	6½d.
Dips	6½d. to 7d.

CHAPTER X.

THE GEOLOGY OF GUERNSEY.

FOR a knowledge of the geology of Guernsey, we are indebted to the late Dr. Macculloch, Vice-President of the Royal Geological Society, a native of the island, and one of its brightest ornaments, well known as the author of many learned and valuable works on various subjects.

The island of Guernsey is almost entirely of granite formation. The southern division consists entirely of gneiss, and the rocks which form the northern part exhibit various kinds of granite, or granitel. The rock on which Castle Cornet is built, is a gneiss, often approaching so near to granite, as to render its place in a nomenclature doubtful. It is every where crossed and intersected by veins of quartz, of trap, and of felspar, curved and mixed in various ways, but tending on the whole to the north or north-east. More early there were found in it veins of brick, red and bright green felspar; and pebbles of the same substance, or with hornblende imbedded, are found on the beach, as well as coarse agates passing into quartz and hornstone.

Proceeding from the castle southwards, gneiss is found to constitute the cliffs on the eastern side, often in a state of decomposition, and covered with a great depth of debris. These strata, which extend all along the south coast to Rocquaire Bay, seem to tend from north-east to south-west, and

having various inclinations, but most generally ten or fifteen degrees dipping to the south. On the southern side of the island they are intersected by veins of white, flesh-coloured, and red felspar, of various breadths. In some places the felspar veins pass into granite; veins of quartz and veins of granitel, consisting of quartz and felspar, also traverse it. A few veins of trap are also found intersecting it at Rocquaire, which are occasionally superseded by trap, porphyry, or by the same substance containing minute grains of quartz. In this track there are wrought three or four quarries of black granitel, consisting of hornblende and quartz, and very hard.

A ledge of rocks called the Hanois, extend from the westernmost point of the island, and from its apparent geographical continuity is probably of the same structure. Against this point the whole strength of the western ocean is directed, and it is from hence that a large ridge of rounder masses of stone has been rolled, so as to form a natural barrier near Rocquaire.

In quitting the elevated parts of the island, and with it the southern shores, the gneiss disappears, and its place is supplied by other granitic formations. Besides the trap and trap porphyry at Rocquaire, there are masses of micaceous schist, having the appearance of veins; and a stratum of argillaceous schist may also be observed at the lower parts of the bay, incumbent on the granitic foundation.

At Le Rée and Libou, the rocks are composed of quartz and felspar, the foliated textures having disappeared. A granitel is thus formed, which, in some places receiving an addition of hornblende,

passes into sienite; this is traversed here and there by veins of the same red and green felspar which are found at Castle Cornet. The same highly-coloured felspars are also occasionally intermixed, so as to form a constituent part of the granite, which thus becomes exceedingly beautiful.

At Grand Rocque are masses of sienite, which are quarried to make building stones. It is the only rock of this nature in the island, and its produce is fully equal in beauty to that of the celebrated quarries of Mont Malo, in Jersey, although it cannot be raised in such large masses.

The predominant rock towards the bay of St. Sampson's is a grey or black granitel, consisting of quartz and hornblende mixed in various proportions. Detached masses of this rock are also found in the higher grounds, as well as among the gneiss of the southern coast. The hornblende in some places predominates, so as to give a sort of hornblende porphyry, and in others every other ingredient is excluded, and a hornblende rock alone remains.

It is remarkable that there is no appearance of limestone in the island.

CONCHOLOGY.

On the Shells, Corals, and Sea Plants of the Channel Islands.

Perhaps there is no portion of the globe of the same extent that can vie with these islands in conchological treasures; where so many striking studies of shells are afforded, or where a greater variety of testaceous and crustaceous subjects

can be collected. The divisions of the order Testacea in these islands extend to upwards of forty genera, embracing upwards of two hundred varieties. Of these the finest specimens are collected at the island of Herm, but considerable quantities of shells are found on the beach of St. Sampson's, Bordeaux, and L'Ancrese Bays; on market days the fish stalls have generally a good collection of fresh shells, especially after spring tides, and every variety may be procured at Mr. Naftels, in the Commercial Arcade, who will also execute any order very skilfully and reasonably. There are also beautiful fancy articles in shell-work at this establishment.

The seas of the Channel Islands abound in sponges. We have little less than forty species of them, and the corallines, or corals, cannot be excelled for delicacy and novelty in any part of the world.

The stranger is strongly recommended to visit the shell-bank at Herm; the passage across is very short and the fare trifling.

CHAPTER XI.

MANUFACTORIES.

GUERNSEY was formerly famous for worsted knit-stockings, as well as under-garments called Guernsey frocks, but this handicraft trade is almost, if not entirely, lost; although at both the town and country hospitals, as well as by many of the peasants, worsted stockings are beautifully knit at the most reasonable prices, averaging from *ten-pence* to *fifteen-pence* per pair.

The chief articles of manufacture are those of tobacco and snuff; the making of coals and candles, and the Roman cement from the Isle of Sheppey stones, or from those brought from the coast of Essex.

There are several extensive brick-kilns, the surplus produce of which is exported to Plymouth, Portsmouth, Newfoundland, &c.

In the brickfield a mill may be observed, which is found to grind and prepare the clay for bricks in a very expeditious and superior manner to the common spade; of which a smaller kind is used at the Hospital for making their dough for bread. Even in making mortar this mill is used, by which it is more effectually mixed and better tempered, saving also a great deal of manual and heavy labour.

In 1827, a paper manufactory was established at Petit Bo Bay. There are also large manufac-

tories for ropes, cordage, twines, for shipping; and manufactories of chocolate, cocoa, quinine bark; of Glauber and Epsom salts, for the London and Bristol markets.

Distilleries.

Cider is made in large quantities, and vinegar also for exportation.

There are distilleries for extracting spirits from potatoes, the exports from which average 24,000 gallons per annum.

The cultivation of the potato forms one of the principal branches of local trade, the exportation of which increases yearly.

In 1833-4	.....	92,296 bushels.	
1836-7	.....	227,303	..
1839-40	.....	376,160	..

which shews that the culture of this valuable root is found extremely profitable; for, assuming the price last year to have averaged 14*d.* per bushel, which is a low figure, we shall have a sum-total of 21,942*l.* for potatoes exported, divided amongst our farmers, one-third of which, or 7,314*l.*, may be reckoned as clear profit, after the rent of the land and all expense of culture paid.

We have also a manufactory for fine liqueurs, in imitation of the West India cordials.

Native Artists.

Nor are we behind the rest of the world in the fine arts, as many fine paintings testify, from the pencil of the late Mr. Young. We have several

native artists:—Le Page, Tosdevin, De Garis, and Naftel's beautiful sketches and masterly style, would take a high stand amongst England's best artists.

LOCAL INSTITUTIONS.

The Mechanics' Institution, States' Arcade, which consists of upwards of four hundred members, and its library contains more than 3,000 volumes. This library is open every day (Sundays excepted), from eleven in the forenoon to three in the afternoon, and from six to nine in the evening.

Terms of admission:—Members, 12s.; Ladies and Junior Members, 6s. per annum.

Guernsey Choral and Instrumental Society.

Number of Members, 120.

Subscribers, 15s. per annum.

Bible Societies.

British and Foreign Bible Society.

Guernsey Auxiliary to the Trinitarian Bible Society.

Ladies' Association ditto.

Missionary Societies.

Church Missionary Society.

Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

Wesleyan Missionary Society.
London ditto (Independents).
Methodist New Connexion.
Moravian ditto.
Primitive Methodist New Connexion.
Bible Christian ditto.
Baptist ditto.

Miscellaneous.

Provident Society.
Society for the Promotion of Christianity among
the Jews.
Church Pastoral Aid Society.
Irish Society.
Société Evangelique.
Irish Scripture Reader.
Christian Knowledge Society.
Bethel Union.
Ami des Pauvres.
Humane Society.
Benevolent or Strangers' Friend Society.
Charitable Association.
Guernsey Agricultural Society.
Guernsey Horticultural Society.
Temperance Society.
Society for Promoting Industry.
Mutual Insurance Society.

Besides, no less than thirteen Sunday and other schools in the Town parish only, with a total of 2,242 scholars, of whom 1,257 are educated by the Church of England.

There are two Reading Saloons in St. Peter's Port; the

Independent Club-Room,

next to Marshall's Hotel, is the oldest establishment, well supplied with newspapers, and news of all kinds, whether *local* or foreign, and is the usual resort of the island gentlemen, but from which *strangers are excluded*; they may, however, enjoy superior accommodation, and equal advantages, at

Redstone's Reading-Room and Circulating Library,

in the Commercial Arcade, open every day, from eight o'clock A.M. in summer, and nine o'clock A.M. in winter, closing at nine in the evening. This establishment is supplied with the best papers of England, France, Guernsey, and Jersey, the most interesting periodicals of the day, and has, besides, an extensive circulating library of modern standard works.

ENGLISH SERVICES IN THE VARIOUS PLACES
OF WORSHIP IN THE TOWN.

EPISCOPALIAN.

Parochial Church.—Garrison Service, at half-past 12, on Sundays. Minister: Rev. H. Durand.

St. James's Church.—On Sundays, at half-past 10 in the forenoon, and half-past 6 in the evening. Wednesdays, at half-past 6 in the evening. Minister: Rev. J. Hawtrey.

St. John's Church.—On Sundays, at the same

hours as at *St. James's*. Thursdays, at half-past 6 in the evening. Minister: Rev. E. G. Carr.

Bethel Chapel, Manor-street.—On Sundays, at half-past 10 in the forenoon, and at half-past 6 in the evening. Minister: Rev. A. T. Corfe.

St. Peter-Port Sunday School.—On Sundays, at 10 in the forenoon, and at half-past 6 in the evening. Minister: Rev. C. C. Mulloy.

WESLEYAN.

Ebenezer Chapel, New Town.—On Sundays, at half-past 10 in the forenoon, and at 6 in the evening. On Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7 in the evening. Ministers: Revs. G. Jackson and E. Tovey.

Wesley Chapel, Bouët.—On Sundays, at half-past 2 in the afternoon. Mondays at 7 in the evening.

INDEPENDENT.

Eldad Chapel, New Town.—On Sundays, at half-past 10 in the forenoon; at 3 in the afternoon, and at half-past 6 in the evening. Mondays and Thursdays, at 7 in the evening. Minister: Rev. W. Wild.

METHODIST NEW CONNEXION.

Zion Chapel, Clifton.—On Sundays, at half-past 10 in the forenoon, and at 6 in the evening. Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7 in the evening. Minister: Rev. T. Mills.

BIBLE CHRISTIANS.

Salem Chapel, Vauvert-road.—On Sundays, at half-past 10 in the forenoon, and at 6 in the evening. Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 7 in the evening. Minister: Rev. R. Tabb.

PRIMITIVE METHODISTS.

Preaching-Room, (a chapel is now building in Truchot-street, and it is expected will be opened about Easter, 1841), Pollet-street.—On Sundays, at half-past 10 in the forenoon, and 6 in the evening. Tuesdays, at 7 in the evening. Minister: Rev. C. Jones.

BAPTIST.

Preaching-Room, (the foundation-stone of a new chapel was laid in Wesley-road, on the 30th of November, 1840), Wesley-road.—On Sundays, at half-past 10 in the forenoon, and at 6 in the evening. Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 7 in the evening. Minister: Rev. G. W. Fishbourne.

FRIENDS.

Meeting-House, Clifton.—On Sundays, at 10 in the forenoon, and at 3 in the afternoon. Thursdays, at 10 in the forenoon.

UNITARIAN.

Preaching-Room, Allez-street.—On Sundays, at half-past 10 in the forenoon, and at half-past 6 in the evening. Minister: Rev. M. C. Gascoigne.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Burnt-Lane Chapel.—On Sundays, at 8 and 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Minister: Rev. J. Connaty.

BETHEL UNION.

Preaching-Room, on the Quays.—On Sundays, at half-past 10 in the forenoon, at half-past 2 in

the afternoon, and at 6 in the evening. Thursdays, at 7 in the evening. Ministers: Various.

PLYMOUTH BRETHREN.

Preaching-Room, Berthelot-street.—On Sundays, at half-past 10 in the forenoon, at half-past 2 in the afternoon, and at half-past 6 in the evening. Tuesdays and Fridays, at 7 in the evening. Minister: Rev. H. De St. Dalmas.

LOCAL NEWSPAPERS.

The Star—published on Monday and Thursday. The best paper in the island.

The Comet—Mondays and Thursdays.

The Record—Thursdays.

La Gazette de Guernsey—a paper chiefly of advertisements—Saturday.

L'Independence—Saturday.

L'Abeille—a penny publication of interesting anecdotes, and the politics of the day—Saturday.

Church of England Magazine (in French).

Wesleyan Magazine (do.)

New Connexion Methodist Magazine (do.)

LAWS RELATIVE TO SPORTING.

On the numerous complaints of the inhabitants of the country parishes of the great injury caused to them by persons shooting, who, though armed with guns, make use of ferrets, and, accompanied sometimes by ten or twelve dogs, devastate the fields and gardens, break down hedges, fire into orchards, kill poultry, frighten cattle, and even alarm people in their houses,—The court, specially assembled on this subject, considering the great

change which has taken place in the face of the country since the various ordinances relating to sporting were emanated,—that there are now neither hares, pheasants, nor partridges,—that the number of furze fields and other uncultivated grounds has vastly diminished, and that the only game, with the exception of a few rabbits, is reduced to the woodcock, snipe, and other migratory birds;—considering, above all, the necessity of protecting the inhabitants in their houses and out-premises, and of repressing the offences which are committed, by fines more adequate than those hitherto imposed,—The court, after taking hereon the conclusions of the crown officers, has ordered, and doth hereby order, that all preceding ordinances relating to sporting, and to dogs, shall be annulled, and that the following regulations shall be substituted thereto:—

1. All persons, except such as have a right of warren, are prohibited from keeping or having ferrets in their possession. And such as have a right of warren are forbidden to use their ferrets elsewhere than in their warrens, or on lands belonging to them; and they are also forbidden to lend their ferrets for the purpose of their being used elsewhere than on their own warrens or lands, or on the lands of the persons to whom the ferrets may be lent. The whole on pain of a fine, which, at the discretion of the court, and according to the exigency of the case, both on the person lending the ferrets and on the person to whom they shall have been lent, shall not exceed 20*l.* sterling on each.

2. All persons are prohibited from going through the country parts of the ten parishes of

this island, even without a gun, with more than three dogs,—or, having a gun, with more than two dogs, and this, whether in either case there be two or more persons in company,—the whole under pain of a fine not exceeding 20*l.* sterling for each person.

3. All minors under sixteen years of age are forbidden to go sporting with any description of gun, on pain of a fine, at the discretion of the court, which shall not exceed 20*l.*

4. Every stranger not paying rates, (officers in garrison bearing his Majesty's commission excepted), is forbidden to go sporting, or to go about the country with a gun, unless he be accompanied by an inhabitant paying rates, who shall be responsible for the damage that may be caused by the said stranger, and also for the payment of all the fines he may incur; on pain of a fine, at the discretion of the court, not exceeding 20*l.* sterling.

5. All persons are prohibited from entering orchards with a gun, and from going, either with a gun or with dogs, into granaries, yards, or gardens attached to farm-houses, on pain of a fine, at the discretion of the court, which shall not exceed 10*l.* sterling, in all cases where no gun shall have been fired in the said places, nor 20*l.* sterling, in cases where a gun may have been fired. And the proprietor of such orchards, &c., shall be a competent witness in all cases where he is alone, provided he abandon his share of the fine in favour of the poor.

6. All persons are prohibited from sporting on any cultivated lands or meadows from the 1st March to the 1st October, unless it be on their

own land, or on other land with the permission of the proprietor, on pain of a fine, at the discretion of the court, which shall not exceed 20*l.* sterling.

7 It is forbidden to go sporting in any manner on the Sunday, either with gun or with dog, on pain of a fine, at the discretion of the court, not exceeding 20*l.* And the fact of having fired a gun, though but once, will be deemed sufficient proof that the person was sporting.

8. It is forbidden to set snares, gins, or nets on the premises of another person, with a view to take rabbits or other game, without the permission of the proprietor of the land, on pain of a fine, at the discretion of the court, not exceeding 20*l.* sterling.

9. All persons keeping dogs are forbidden to allow them to go about without a collar bearing the owner's name, excepting when they are out sporting, on pain of a fine, at the discretion of the court, not exceeding 5*l.* sterling. And every dog found about the country without such collar, and without master, or other person claiming him, shall be liable to be killed on the order of any constable so finding him.

10. Considering the injury frequently caused to sheep by dogs, and the peculiarity of the case, every honest man will be credited upon his oath, or any other person of good character for him, as to the injury which may have been caused to his sheep by any dog or dogs, in his presence, or in that of any other witness.

11. In the event of its being proved by two witnesses that a dog shall have worried, killed, or otherwise destroyed any sheep, it shall be presumed that all the sheep worried or killed in the

same parish within the preceding fortnight, have been so worried or killed by the same dog, and the owner of it shall be bound to pay the value of the sheep so worried or killed: provided, however, that the amount of the loss shall have been properly ascertained, and that it shall have been reported to one of the constables of the parish within twenty-four hours after it shall have taken place.

12. In the event of a dog being seen attacking sheep, but without either killing or visibly worrying them, the owner of such dog shall be liable to a fine, which, at the discretion of the court, shall not exceed 10*l.* sterling.

And the fines shall be applied—one-fourth to the king, one-fourth to the poor, and one-half to the informer.

And this present ordinance shall be published, &c.

GOVERNMENT POST-OFFICE, &c.

Nicholas Watson, Postmaster, High-street. The office is open every day in the week, from seven o'clock in the morning until eight in the evening, from the 5th March to the 5th November; and from eight to eight, from the 5th November to the 5th March. On Sundays, the office closes at two o'clock, P.M. The packets arrive every Sunday and Thursday from Weymouth.

New Regulations.—When her Majesty's packets leave Jersey or Guernsey at, or before, 4 o'clock in the morning, in Summer, and 5 in the Winter, the letter-box is closed at 9 o'clock the preceding

evening, and a fee of one penny on each letter and newspaper is taken until 10 o'clock, when the mail finally closes. When the packets leave Jersey after 4 o'clock in Summer, or 5 in Winter, the mail does not close till next morning.

Ship-letter mails, of *paid* or *unpaid* letters, or those bearing the *label stamp* and *stamped covers*, are made up at the General Post-office, to be forwarded by the *private steamers*, provided they are specially directed "*By the private steamers, vid Southampton,*" and put into the Post-office *one hour* previous to the time fixed for their departure.

Letter Carriers.

Thomas De La Mare	.....	Fosse André.
Nicholas Le Messurier	.....	Fountain-street.
Peter Martin	.....	Clifton-steps.
Peter Desperques	.....	Long-store.
John De La Mare	.....	Pedvin-street.
John Le Messurier	.....	Fountain-street.

FOREIGN POST-OFFICE.

Matthew Barbet, Postmaster, 23, High-street; John Barbet, deputy do. The office is open every day in the week (Sunday excepted), from nine in the morning until six in the evening, throughout the year.

Letter Carrier, Peter Desperques, Long-store.

STEAM-PACKET OFFICES.

Atalanta, No. 12, bottom of Fountain-street.
Agent: Peter Nicholas Maingy.

Sir Francis Drake, and Commercial Steam-packet Company, No. 23, High-street. Agent: M. Barbet.

Passage Vessels.

Weymouth, Guernsey, and Jersey.—One of her Majesty's Post-office steam-packets, with the mails and passengers, leaves Weymouth for Guernsey and Jersey every Wednesday and Saturday, at nine o'clock P.M., weather permitting, and leaves the islands for Weymouth every Tuesday and Saturday, the time being dependent on the tide.

	£	s.	d.
Passage-money for cabin passengers to Guernsey	1	1	0
Between Guernsey and Jersey ..	0	5	0

Southampton, Guernsey, and Jersey.—Two fine steamers run constantly between Southampton and these islands—the days may vary; and in winter they make but one voyage each during the week; in summer the communication is almost daily. The fares are about the same as from Weymouth.

Plymouth and Guernsey.—The steamer, *Sir Francis Drake*, leaves Plymouth every Thursday evening, arriving in Guernsey every Friday morning, waiting only to land her passengers, and then proceeding to Jersey; she returns the same evening to Plymouth.

	£	s.	d.
Main cabin	1	1	0
Fore cabin	0	12	0

Sailing vessels ply between Guernsey and Southampton once a week. There are two fine cutters

fitted up with accommodation for passengers—the *Æolus* and *Princess Charlotte*.

	£	s.	d.
Cabin	0	15	0
Deck	0	7	0

Plymouth and Guernsey.—The cutter *Horatio* every week. Fare, 7s.

Brixham and Guernsey.—Two cutters every week, the *Diligence* and *Two Brothers*. Fare, 5s.

Guernsey and Jersey.—The cutters *Peggy* and *Mary and Anne* every week. Fare 2s. 6d.

Guernsey and Alderney.—Two fine cutters, the *Experiment* and *Frederick*, once a week; passage about three hours. Fare 2s. 6d.

Guernsey and Sark.—A great number of boats, with excellent seamen, pass daily to and fro; besides which, two cutters, the *Jane* and the *Mary*, ply regularly every Saturday, and sometimes come in every day. The fare is only 1s.

Guernsey and Cherbourg.—The *Mars* and the *Henry* every week. Fare 10s.

Guernsey and St. Malo.—The *Marie Anne* and the *Télémaque* every week. Fare 7s. 6d.

Passports are given *gratis* at Government House.

Guernsey and Rotterdam.—The schooner *Admiral Windham* every month.

Boatmen's Fares.

Boatmen.—Conveyance of passengers from the pier, or from the rocks St. Julien to the roads, or from the roads to the said rock or pier, 10d. each passenger, ordinary baggage included.

Conveyance within the pier to or from any vessel, 5*d.* each passenger. No higher demand to be made under a penalty of 14 livres tournois.

Porters.—Carriage of each passenger's effects to the hotels and lodgings at the lower part of the town, 6*d.* under a penalty of 10 livres tournois.

Notice to Mariners.

For the convenience of approaching the roadstead and harbour of the island of Guernsey, a gas light has been erected on the round house on the south pier head. Its elevation at high water spring tide is forty feet. This light will be seen coming through the Small Russel from the northward, the Great Russel from the eastward, and also from the southward, when round St. Martin's Point. This round house serves as a mark for the different channels to the roads by day, and will consequently, from its light, serve by night, as per the following directions:

Vessels coming from the northward and the eastward, through the Great Russel, and bound for the roads or harbour, are to run on to the southward, till they bring the light to bear north-west by north, or open to the southward of Castle Cornet; they may then steer on for the castle, always keeping the light open until within a mile of said castle, and they will clear the *Têtes d'Aval*, or Lower Heads.

On nearing the castle and running for the harbour, bring the light to bear west-north-west. To anchor in the roads, bring the light to bear west by north—this will be central.

In steering for the Small Russel, bring the

Casket lights to bear north-east half north, until you have the pier light bearing south-west by west half west; then steer on for the light, it being the central track for running through that passage.

N. B.—Much caution must be observed by night in running through the Small Russel.

In coming from the southward round St. Martin's Point, run to the eastward, until you bring the light to bear north half west; then steer north half east, until you bring it to bear west by north: the light will then be open to the northward of the castle—then run for the roads or harbour.

The light is on the larboard hand going into the harbour, the entrance of which is eighty feet wide.

The above bearings are given by compass.

PHYSICIANS, ETC.

The following list of the physicians and surgeons, amongst whom are some experienced and highly-talented men, may, by its formidable length, impress the stranger with no very favourable opinion of the climate of Guernsey; but he must remember the yet undecided question, of whether "patients make doctors, or doctors make patients." It is only within the last century that the island can boast of more than one M.D. The little island of Sark has never had one *at all* till within the last year; and it is surprising how long-lived and healthy the inhabitants are. The Homœopathic system is about to be practised by

Mr. Ozanne, a very talented young man, at present studying in London, who had taken out his diploma as physician in the old system; but has given it up in favour of its antagonist, Homœopathy, which has for some years been privately practised in the island.

Physicians.

Samuel E. Hoskins, New-street.
 F. P. Hutchesson, Petite Marche.
 Thomas Lukis Mansell, Grange-road.
 Frederick C. Lukis, Smith-street.
 Francis Scott, Hauteville.
 John Ozanne, St. Martin.

Surgeons.

Edward Carey, Hauteville.
 Gledstanes Carey, Bordage-street.
 J. T. O'Brien, Smith-street.
 Nicholas Magrath, Pollet-street.
 John Mauger and Son, Market-street.
 N. H. Bisson and Son, Bordage-street.
 John Churchill, Cornet-street.
 De Beauvoir De Lisle, Market-place.
 James Rouillé, Mansell-place.
 J. F. Naftel, New-place.
 John Roberts, Pollet-street.
 M. A. B. Corbin, St. Jacques.
 Benjamin Collenette, Cornet-street.
 Martin Mauger, Mansell-place.
 P. Tranter, Hauteville.
 Robert Goldstone, Rohais.
 Hugh Monk, Admiralty Surgeon for British
 Seamen, Ann's-place.

W. Mogford, Veterinary Surgeon, Rue Poudreuse, St. Martin.

W. Hodges, Veterinary Surgeon, St. Andrew.

Druggists.

G. W. H. Davey and Co., High-street.

Henry Cumber, Fountain-street.

Abraham Le Cras, Mill-street.

Henry Gardner, Country Mansell.

Peter Allez, Commercial Arcade.

Adolphus Arnold, do. do.

Nicholas Mellish and T. P. Naftel, States' Arcade.

W. B. Satterley, Fountain-street.

CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS.

January 21, 1806.—Peter Perchard, Esq., died in London, of which city he was then Lord Mayor.

February 15, 1809.—Colonel Sir George Smith died at Cadiz.

March, 9, 1818.—Captain N. Dobree, R. N., drowned, with three other natives of the Catel parish, in attempting to save the crew of a foreign vessel wrecked in Cabo bay.

„ 15, 1837.—Colonel Oliver de Lancey, of the British Auxiliary Legion in Spain,

and late Captain of the 60th or King's Rifles, mortally wounded near St. Sebastian, and died the 22nd.

April 14, 1821.—Sir Peter De Havilland, Bailiff, died in Guernsey, aged 73.

April 17, 1830.—Colonel W. De Vic Tupper killed in Chili, aged 29.

„ 24, 1794.—Lieutenant Carré Tupper, H. M. S. Victory, only son of Major-General Tupper, killed near Bastia.

May 5, 1836.—Captain John Allez, of the British Auxiliary Legion in Spain, killed near St. Sebastian.

„ Colonel William Le Mesurier Tupper, of the British Auxiliary Legion in Spain, and late Captain of the 23rd, or Royal Welsh Fusileers, mortally wounded near St. Sebastian, and died the 13th, aged 32.

June 18, 1826.—Lieutenant E. W. Tupper, H. M. S. Sybille, mortally wounded near Candia, and died at Malta the 26th.

July 22, 1812.—Major-General Le Marchant, aged 47, and Lieutenant-Colonel Barlow, killed, and Ensign H. Le Mesurier lost his right arm, at the battle of Salamanca.

June 28, 1809.—Captain Rawdon M'Cree and Ensign Le Serre, 87th Regiment, killed at Talavera.

June —, .—Colonel Havilland Le Mesurier killed at the battle of the Pyrenees.

August 21, 1835.—Doctor John Macculloch, died. The Author of "Proof and Illustrations of the Attributes of God, from the Facts and Laws of the Physical Universe," &c., "The Islands and Western Isles of Scotland," "A System of Geology," and many other valuable and learned works. Dr. Macculloch was fellow of the Royal, Linnæan, and Geological Societies, and at one time Vice-President of the last. He was also Physician in Ordinary to Prince Leopold of Saxe-Cobourg.

October 9, 1836.—Admiral the Right Honourable Lord De Saumarez, K.C.B., K.S., &c. &c. &c.; died, aged 79.

„ 13, 1812.—Major-General Sir Isaac Brock, K.B., slain in Canada. Two of his brothers, Lieutenant-Colonel John Brock, and Lieutenant Ferdinand Brock, were both killed in the army before him.

„ 14, 1747.—Captain Philip de Saumarez, H.M.S. Nottingham, killed in action.

November 19, 1800.—Nicholas Dobree, Esq., of Belle Vue, in this island, died, aged 68. The regiment of Militia Artillery, which he commanded, was first raised and organised by him.

December 10, 1762.—Daniel De Lisle Brock, Esq., Bailiff of Guernsey, born.

December „, 1813.—Lieutenant P. Le Mesurier, of the 9th Regiment, killed in Spain.

„ „, 1813.—Captain Carey Le Marchant, of the 1st Foot Guards, eldest son of the beforementioned Major-General Le Marchant, mortally wounded in Spain.

„ „, 1840.—Lieutenant Bulkely George Le Mesurier, H.M.S. Talbot, killed at the bombardment of Acre.

THE END.

LONDON :

W. M'DOWALL, PRINTER, PEMBERTON-ROW,
GOUGH-SQUARE.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Should the Stranger feel interested in the History of the Channel Islands, the following Works will be found in Redstone's Library, and give every information that has hitherto been collected relative to their Ancient History, Laws, Agriculture, &c.

**CHRONIQUES DES ILES
DE
JERSEY, GUERNSEY, AUREGNERY, & SARK.
PAR GEORGE SYRRET.**

A very interesting book, of which the first part is faithfully copied from an old MS., written in 1831, by a Samuel de Carteret; they are in the old Norman French, but a translation has lately been published in the island.

JACOB'S ANNALS OF GUERNSEY,
Is an excellent work, giving a full account of every Public Building and Institution in St. Peter's Port, with a Sketch of the Laws and Customs, and also a concise History of Alderney, and Sark, and Herm.

DICEY'S HISTORY OF GUERNSEY.
One of the oldest writers and a good work of reference.

BERRY'S HISTORY OF GUERNSEY.

Not so much esteemed, but containing some information and curious matter.

WARBURTON'S TREATISE on the HISTORY, LAWS, and CUSTOMS of GUERNSEY. Written by a celebrated Herald and Antiquarian in Charles II.'s time.

QUAYLE'S GENERAL VIEW of the AGRICULTURE of the CHANNEL ISLANDS. A very good work on the subject.

THE HISTORY OF GUERNSEY.

By JONATHAN DUNCAN, B.A.

Published 1841.

A valuable Work of Reference as to the early History, Antiquities, Laws, and Customs of the Island; revised and contributed to by FERDINAND TUPPER, Esq.

"RECOLLECTIONS OF SARK."

By LOUISA LANE.

An interesting Guide for Visitors to that Island, giving an account of its early settlement, antiquities, natural curiosities, interspersed with legends and tales.

WORKS BY THE SAME AUTHOR.

CLARICE, or THE TRIALS OF A YOUNG GOVERNESS. 1s. 6d.

EMILY, or THE RECOLLECTIONS OF A WAYWARD CHILD. 6d.









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